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VOL 4

OCT 1961 & JAN 1962

THE UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN  
No 3 & 4  
OCT 16 1963

LIBRARY SCIENCE  
LIBRARY

# LIBRARY HERALD

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF

*The Delhi Library Association*



EDITED BY

N K GOIL

S N RAGHAV

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*All communications should be sent to*

THE EDITOR, LIBRARY HERALD  
P B 1270

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Indexed and abstracted in *Library Literature* and *Library Science Abstracts*.

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T [Lecture]\*

## STANDARDIZATION AND DOCUMENTATION

S R RANGANATHAN

Following the practice in the earlier conventions, I shall devote a few minutes to explain a few points—1 The standardization policy which we adopt, 2 The field of standardization in documentation, 3 The purpose of a convention like this.

First with regard to standardization policy, since I find many new delegates, I think, it is good that we repeat what we had been repeating in every convention. The object of standardization is to reduce the number of forms in which a particular commodity, intellectual or material, or any procedure can be had. The smaller the number of standards, the more convenient and economical it would be both for the producer and the consumer. It has been experienced even at the turn of the present century that standardization and simplification reducing the number of standards mean a good deal in terms of money for any nation. I remember having read some years ago that when the standards Institution of the United States was formed, it was stated that the number of brick sizes was reduced from several hundred to about a dozen or two. The number of sizes of milk bottles was reduced to six. But all of them had only a single standard size of stopper. They stated that at that time the national saving resulting from standardization went into millions of dollars. Standardizing of material commodity results in saving in transport also. Standardization of intellectual commodity saves a good deal of labour in mutual communication, which corresponds to transport. At the same time, standardization does not mean freezing freedom. It does not mean freezing originality. I do not think saving of any number of dollars can ever compensate for the continuation of originality in man. Therefore, the policy that is followed is standardization with freedom. What does it mean? At any particular moment, we look around and see how many varieties of commodities or how many ways of intellectual work are prevalent, and then those who practise them meet together, communicate to one another, and agree to confine themselves just to minimum necessary number of

\*Opening Address, Indian Standards Convention (6, Kanpur 27-12-1961).

standards. That standard is put into practice. At the same time, behind the screen, as it were, further experiments go on and when the experiments have taken us to a different situation when it is desirable and profitable to change a standard, then we revise it. I have to say this because, I am sure, the Standards Institution has to face the criticism about freezing originality. I have had to face it in respect of the documentation section. I have also seen that the ISO had to face it. People easily assume that standardization means that everything is finished. Nothing more for us to do. This idea is wrong. Later when Mr. Vij gives an account of the standards established in field of documentation in our own country, you will see that we are always keeping our eyes open to the needs for revising established standards.

There is a general impression that it is only the production of material commodities that can admit of standardization—that is that intellectual work cannot be standardized. Here again, experience shows that we usually mix up routine intellectual work with creative intuitive work. Let us take for example an author who creates new thoughts. That is, intuitive work. That cannot be standardized. You cannot and you should not try to standardize that. But having created the thought, there is the question of communicating it. We can always standardize the way in which a created piece of thought can be communicated. Let me give a particular example. As scientists and technologists, we always create new thought from time to time. What is the object of it? The first object is to derive one's own joy. But if we do it only for our own joy, we are not helping the society. Our new thought should be made to serve social purpose. If we want to make our work available for social purpose, we have to communicate our thought. In the past, communication of scientific and technical thought was taken to be identical in every respect with the communication of literary thought. Now in literary thought, communication itself forms part of creative work. Thought plus communication is equivalent to literary work. Thought plus embodied work is equivalent to creative work.

On the other hand, the communication can be standardized with very great advantage in the science of technology. The very terminology can be standardized. A way in which a paper is presented for publication can be standardized. If it can be standardized, it is easier for the readers, for the audience, to pick up new thought without waste of time. That is the reason that practically in every country a standard has been established for the communication of scientific

thought. It deals with the way in which a scientific paper should be presented. This is an example. As we go on, in this very meeting, we shall come across other examples.

We have to distinguish this. The purely creative part is beyond standardization. It is criminal, if at all it is possible, to standardize creative work. On the other hand, normal, repetitive intellectual work can be standardized. It should be standardized in order that the creative ability in a man can be released unhampered. Logic deals with such a standardization. So does semantics.

The field of documentation is a mixture. It consists both of intellectual work and of material. That is how documentation figures in the programme of the Indian Standards Institution, of the standards institutions of several countries, and of the International Organization for Standardization. The ISO Committee which is looking after this work is ISO/TC 46.

For the first time in 1957, at the Madras Convention, the documentation section had two sessions of its own. In bringing documentation into the field of standardization, we try to work out the various things that happen from the moment thought is created by an author to the moment it is served to a reader. Documentation is concerned with the organization of thought. Thought is created. It is an intuitive process and is finally absorbed by readers. What are the various things that happen from first stage to the last? Let us examine it.

First of all comes the author; then comes publisher's vocation, then comes the technician's vocation; next comes the architect's profession; and thereafter comes the library profession. So many professions are involved in documentation. An author creates thought. He cannot afford to go round and sell it as pedlars do. So what happens? It gets expressed first of all in a language. What is expressed in the language is then embodied in a material form as a book or as a periodical. We only confine ourselves to this form. An author can also express himself in the form of a statue or a painting. In documentation we confine ourselves to recorded embodied thought—thought embodied in a form which can be easily handled and transported by individual reader. So the statue is excluded; painting is also excluded.

After the book is embodied, then we have to make the book properly produced as a manuscript. This manuscript cannot be made available to a large number of people. We have to duplicate the



manuscript and that brings in technicians' work—paper making, type design, type casting, illustration, printing, binding ; and the last stage is preparation of jackets for books. This is very necessary part of salesmanship. All these things come in the purview of the technicians. But the librarians have to take part in their standardization, as they are the distributors and they alone can know what will sell. Once the books are released, it is to be received, housed, stored and preserved somehow. That brings us to library architecture, which involves building ; and the most vital parts of a library building are the stack-rooms, the control region, so that the books can come in and go out with a due account and with these readers sitting in the library read, there come lighting, colour scheme and furniture. Then comes the procedure to be followed in issuing books, in getting them back with great accuracy and with the least waste of time. There is also something which comes outside all these regions. You have to process the books in the library before they are available for issue. That brings us a cataloguing, classification terminology connected with these things and, in our country, it also brings in handling the names of persons. I think we have something like a dozen ways of naming persons in our country, with family names and without family names. In one state the personal name comes first and the family name comes last. In another state the family name comes first and personal name comes last. There are all kinds of varieties. These things have to be faced and then you have also the problem of the very process of arranging the catalogue entries. Commonly people think, that alphabetization is as simple as ABC. One has only to alphabetize a hundred names to realise how this impression is. It is not so simple to arrange entries alphabetically as people think. There are again articles that are being created at a tremendous rate now. More than a hundred thousand periodicals are now being published and you may take it that a hundred, hundred thousand articles are being produced every year. The number of books also goes beyond hundred thousands per annum. Nobody is getting the time to read all of them. If you are going to read everything, you will have no time for other things. Certainly you cannot. This is the one problem baffling us. Everything we want should be served to us, in the first instance, in a summarised form. There are many problems which require standardization in this work. And then you have got to present these things, circulate the list of the titles as well as abstracts to all the possible consumers. INSDOC has been instituted by our country just to tackle this problem. I find here one present representative and also one past representative of INSDOC. They will be able to tell us

what baffling problems they are facing for want of proper standardization in the process of getting quickly the documents which are not available in our country. Another way is the modern technique of reproduction by photographic, chemical and other methods.

Then there is the agency to establish contact between the right reader and the right book, that we call in the library profession Reference Service. Reference Service ploughs back the results of creative work into the minds of authors. As a result of reference service, authors write more books. And then the whole cycle has again to be repeated. So that in the field of documentation, there is a continual spiral movement. At various stages, new problems arise and so, as we said, in documentation we have to establish some standards for the time being so that every state of work except creative work and reference service can be standardized. At the same time as complications increase, we must get our mind ready to revise all the standards from time to time.

During the previous sessions, we were dealing with several other fields. This time, for this 1961 session, the topic chosen is the housing and storing of documents. This brings in library buildings, fittings and furniture. Recently the Indian Standards Institution has got a new committee on the subject. In fact this is joint session of two of our committees. One is Documentation Committee proper and the other is an offshoot from the Documentation Committee, the Committee for Library Buildings, Fittings, and Furniture. This convention is a hybrid one with one of its wings taken from storing documents and other from buildings, fittings and furniture needed to house them. The documentation people are deeply interested in them lest they should be lost as a man rowing in two boats and nobody caring for them.

Then we have to take up the question of the object of our having a convention like this. The Indian Standards Institution has got its own permanent committees to study the existing practices and to arrive at standards. Their procedure requires a minimum of one year and even more than one year to arrive at a standard. It is permanent committees that establish standards. But what is the purpose of this convention? The purpose of this convention is three fold.

(1) To find out by discussion among all others who practise documentation, what are the other fields, what are the other areas, in documentation which require standardization. It is a kind of

sounding board. By discussing the various papers we try to find out what are the areas on which the attempt should be made on standardization. In fact it was the session in 1957 in Madras that led to the very formation of the Committee of Library building, fittings and furniture and again it was the Hyderabad Convention in 1959 that led to several new standards that have been established since then. For example, standardization of classification terms, standardization of the basic principles for classification, and so on. At this time, we should like to hear from all of you what are the various other things which require standardization, This is one of the objects,

(2) Another object is to sell the standards—I do not mean physically but mentally to sell the thought on the above mentioned subjects. It is too easy for a committee to go on writing standards and printing them. But they serve no purpose unless they are accepted and put to practice, For this, we require a set of people to meet together, to discuss the standards, to realise the value of them, and then to become agents for the Institution to sell the idea throughout the country. There is a great need for it. I know there are some standards which had been printed some years ago and are still not being properly implemented.

(3) There is also a third object we have ; and that is to provide opportunity for the people who are not able to be in the committee to think on this problem, After all the committee has to be a small one. It can take only a smaller number of people than the number of those who are capable of thinking on it. Again rightly or wrongly the society always takes the older people into committees. Young people have to prepare themselves to come into committees later. For this purpose, the young people should have an opportunity to practise expressing their views, Thus, a vital object of the convention is to give opportunity to new voices and to discover new talents.

U [Article]

## MAIN ENTRY FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS - CHOICE FOR HEADING : CASE STUDY ABOUT INDIA

N K GOIL

(Emphasises the need for a well constructed catalogue. States the structural vagaries of the government publications taking eleven random samples. States the canons and the occupants of the Heading Section. Discusses the choice for Heading. Refers to the nature of governmental research. Makes out a case that the name of the country standing for the government concerned should be used only as an Individualising Element instead of the Entry Element as provided in the Cataloguing Codes. Suggests: 1 The publication of the title-page of all government documents stating the individuals or the body taking responsibility of the thought-contents of the documents, 2 Amendments in CCC to make it more rigorous).

### 0 Introduction

The pin-pointed and efficient reference service in libraries demands the organisation of the reading material in an enduring way. In other words it means classification, cataloguing and arranging meticulously each document available in a library. Many of the catalogues constructed even according to the internationally recognised Cataloguing Codes have been found wanting in providing satisfactory answers in case of Government publication. This has been the personal experience of those\* who have had to handle references regarding these publications. Perhaps this state of affairs may improve to a considerable extent, in case the cataloguers start distinguishing between the Government as an Author and as a Publisher. It has been found that many a time when the Government has functioned only as a publisher, it has been elevated to the authorship of the publication by many cataloguers. This to a great extent tells on the utility of many catalogues. A well constructed catalogue can overcome the deficiencies of a scheme of classification. But much will depend on how the Main Entry is formulated.

### 1 Main Entry

Since all the Added Entries are derived from the Main Entry, two-third of the battle is over with the correct formulation of this entry. The Main Entry in a classified catalogue has the following sections :

\*No statistical study is available to verify it.

1. Leading Section (Call Number),
2. Heading Section,
3. Title Section,
4. Note Section, if any,
5. Accession Number, and
6. Tracing Section.

Though in case of government publications, the choice of title is as important as the choice of Heading, yet the present study will be confined only to the choice of Heading. To appreciate the difficulties associated with the choice of Heading, one has to be familiar with the inconsistency in the title page of government publications.

## 2 Inconsistency in the Title Page

Ten documents published by Government have been taken as samples to demonstrate the conflict in authorship. The critical appraisal of them will help much in clearing the fog about the Heading Section for them. The information regarding the Authorship, Title, Publishing Agency etc. has been reproduced as contained in the title page of the documents :

1                    LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
                              with  
                              A DRAFT LIBRARY BILL  
                              for  
                              KERALA STATE  
                                      SR RANGANATHAN  
PRINTED BY THE S G P AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,  
TRIVANDRUM, 1960.

2                    Employment and Unemployment Study No. 4  
                              UNEMPLOYMENT  
                              IN  
                              URBAN AREAS  
  
                              NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
                              MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
                                      (D G R & E)  
                                      New Delhi  
                                      March, 1959.

In the preface H DAVENPORT, Director of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India,



MAIN ENTRY HEADING FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS U2

states; "The views expressed in this study are not necessarily those of the Government of India. Most of the work of this Study has been carried out by Shri V R K Tilak, Assistant Director (Manpower) in the Manpower Division of the Employment Exchange Directorate and to him must go most of the credit for analysing and presenting the data included in the study."

3

MANPOWER STUDIES

EDUCATED PERSONS IN INDIA 1955

PITAMBAR PANT

Chief, Perspective Planning Division,  
Planning Commission.

T P CHAUDHURI

Indian Statistical Institute  
with foreword by

P C MAHALANOBIS, F R S

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL

MANPOWER AND PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

Planning Commission  
Government of India.

4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Automobile

Manufacture

in India

by

DIPL ING W R VORWIG

AUTOMOBILE EXPERT TO THE TARIFF

COMMISSION 1953

5

P E O Publication No. 25

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BENCH MARK SURVEY REPORTS ON

NOWGONG BLOCK—MADHYA PRADESH

AND

v 4, N 2 & 3, OCT 1961 & JAN 1962

RAJPUR BLOCK—MADHYA PRADESH  
PLANNING COMMISSION  
PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

6

REPORT  
OF THE  
Prohibition Enquiry  
Committee  
1954-55.

(Appointed by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in  
pursuance of Resolution No. PC/Proh/1/54 dated 16th December,  
1954).  
Chairman : Shriman Narayan

7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
Report on  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
by  
A D GORWALA  
PLANNING COMMISSION.

8

Address

by

Shri V T Krishnamachari,  
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.  
at the  
Annual Conference on Community Development  
held at Mount Abu  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
May, 1958.

INDIAN LABOUR JOURNAL  
Labour Bureau  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

U2  
MAIN ENTRY HEADING FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS U3

10 Central Government Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad  
Reference No. 15 of 1960.

Parties :

Employers in relation to the Bhatdeo Colliery,  
P O Hohuda,  
Dt. Dhanbad  
and  
their workmen

Present :

Shri G Palit. M A B L,—Chairman  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,  
Dhanbad.

Appearances :

Shri S S Mukherjee, Advocate, for the employers ;  
Shri D Narsingh, Advocate, with Shri B N Sharma,  
and Shri Ajodhya Prasad Gupta, of  
Colliery Mazdoor Sangh—

*for workmen represented by them*

Shri Durga Bagchi with Shri S V Achariar, for Hindustan  
Kahn Mazdoor Sangh,—*for workmen represented by them*  
Dhanbad the 18th November, 1960.

State : Bihar.

(Gazette of India Part II Sec 3(ii) dated 10-12-60 page 3484)

11 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FORWARD MARKETS COMMISSION

Report on  
The Application of the Forward  
Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952,  
to Raw Jute and Jute Goods

PRINTED IN INDIA, BY THE MANAGER  
GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS NASIK ROAD,  
PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF  
PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.

3 **Canons for Heading**

The choice for Heading for the different types of government publications will be possible only by applying the various canons of cataloguing. These are as follows :

- 1 Canon of Ascertainability
- 2 Canon of Prepotence
- 3 Canon of Individualisation
- 4 Canon of Sought Heading.

The crystallisation of these Canons have helped to curb the dominance of the fancies of the individual cataloguers. This has contributed a great deal towards the standardization of the Main Entry in the catalogue. Such standarization was long overdue. In the absence of effective pre-natal cataloguing, these Canons are of great help to the individual cataloguers.

#### 4 Types of Heading

CCC states that the occupant of a Heading Section may be the name of :

- 1 A person,
- 2 A geographical entity,
- 3 A corporate body,
- 4 A series,
- 5 A document,
- 6 A subject, or
- 7 A language.

As the theme of this paper is to deal with the correct choice for the Authorship of government publications we will exclude others for the time being. In fact, in case of government publications, the difficulty lies more in deciding the author either creating the thought-content or taking responsibility for it. For example in 4 the authorship of work at the first instance may look as a corporate one, but on a close scrutiny it will be found that it is a personal one. The confusion will arise due to the following reasons :

- 1 The readers generally ask for this report as Tariff Commission report on automobiles ;
- 2 The Indian Government through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry directed the Tariff Commission, an autonomous body to make a thorough study of the problem (1). The Tariff Commission with a view to make an objective study of the problem sought the services of W R Vorwig to help them study the problem ;
- 3 Many Institutions secure the services of foreign experts for the study of various problems. These experts are not assigned the authorship of these studies even though they might have contributed much in shaping the whole study (for example the studies of National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi).

But in spite of all these reasons, the authorship of this work is a personal one. To decide this the Canon of Ascertainability will require to consult the overflow of the title page. The first sentence of the introduction to the document states, "The Government of India has asked me (means W R Vorwig) to assist the Tariff Commission as Automobile Expert in its inquiry into the Automobile Industry." Though the Tariff Commission itself was requested by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, in its resolution dated 27th May, 1952, "To make a thorough technical and such other examinations as it may consider proper and to recommend measures necessary to protect, assist and facilitate the speedy growth of an automobile industry in India on a sound basis." Rule No 14232 CCC clearly states, "The work in the document is of Personal Authorship, if its primary function is the extension of the boundary of a field of knowledge or its intensification, and the responsibility for the thought and expression of it rests on the person and not on the office held by him ....." Similar confusion is likely to occur in deciding the authorship of the work 2, and 3. Such confusion can be avoided if the code is made more rigorous. Though the commentary of rule No 1432 CCC itself states "But there will occasionally be refractory cases baffling this criterion. No help except the personal judgment of the cataloguer will be of avail in such cases." The cases cited above really substantiate the fear conjectured in the above commentary. Therefore, it is necessary to make the Code more rigorous to deal with cases as will be discussed in the latter part of this study.

## 5 Choice for Heading

The choice for Heading for the Main Entry of the documents illustrated in section 2 can be categorised as follows :

- 1 Person
- 2 Government
- 21 Organ of the Government
- 211 Conventional
- 212 Ad hoc
- 22 Institution
- 3 Title proper (in case of a periodical publication)

### 51 PERSON

The choice for Heading for documents 1, 4, 7 and 8 will be that of the person creating the thought content. For example, the person creating the thought contents of these documents are :



- 1 S R RANGANATHAN
- 4 W R VORWIG
- 7 A D GORWALA
- 8 V T KRISHNAMACHARI

Therefore, the above mentioned names of persons will occupy the Heading Section of the Main Entry. One may feel confused in deciding the Heading for document 8. This is so because the name of the person creating the thought-content of the document appears in the foreword only. This confusion may arise due to the fact that V T Krishnamachari delivered this lecture in his capacity as Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission. Therefore the authorship should be assigned to the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission and not as V T Krishnamachari. But, before treating such works as that of corporate authorship, we have to take into consideration whether the work is a part of the official routine of the dignitary concerned. In this case, though Shri V T Krishnamachari is the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, but this address cannot be treated as part of the official routine. This is so because he is not connected with the Ministry of Community Development. The inclusion of the designation "Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission," has led to this confusion.

52 GOVERNMENT

521 ORGAN OF THE GOVERNMENT

5211 CONVENTIONAL

The choice for Heading for documents 2, 3 and 10 will be that of the government. The information given in the preface of document 2 may give the impression that the work is that of personal authorship. But such references by name are to be treated only as an acknowledgement. Because it is nowhere stated that Shri V R K Tilak is responsible for the thought-content of the study, Since the Government is assuming more and more functions relating to administration as well as of research and study, such type of works are coming into existence very frequently. Thus the Heading for the document 2 will be *DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT & EMPLOYMENT LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT (MINISTRY OF), INDIA*. Further the information given at the title page of the document 3 may give the impression that the work is that of personal authorship. Mention of the names of the persons in the title page which also indicates a probable corporate authorship calls for an examination of

authorship. The title page of the document states that Shri Pitambar Pant is Chief, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, Government of India and Shri T. P. Chaudhuri belongs to the Indian Statistical Institute. Before discussing further, it will be helpful to be aware that the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta is collaborating in many studies conducted by various Government Departments. The criteria which hold good in favour of the corporate authorship of this document is the fact that the conduct of such studies is one of the major functions of the Perspective Planning Division. Therefore, even though the names of Sarvashri Pant and Chaudhuri may appear on the title page of the document, they cannot be considered as its authors particularly due to the reasons :

- 1 Such studies are the results of the efforts made by a team of workers ;
- 2 They are paid to conduct such studies ; and
- 3 None of them can take responsibility for the creation of the thought-content of the document.

Therefore, the Heading for the document 3 will be [*SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MANPOWER AND PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION, PLANNING COMMISSION, (INDIA)*] There cannot be chances for ambiguity about the Heading for the document 10. Thereby the Heading can be drawn as :

#### **CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD**

Further the choice for Heading for the documents such as 10 has been dealt with elaborately in the paper entitled "Documentation and Labour Awards" (2). But such a view can be fully justified if one is aware of the nature of research at the Government level.

#### **52111 NATURE OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH**

The research work in various units and agencies of the Government is done according to the strict terms of reference enunciated at the time of the establishment of the unit. Even in case of *ad hoc* projects, terms of reference are enunciated. Generally, the nature of research is a policy-oriented one. Since the work is done in an official capacity according to the strict terms of reference, it is rather different from the research work undertaken at the universities or research institutions. Though the Professors and Researchers are whole-time employees of the universities and institutions, yet they are not under any obligation—as a Government employee is—to carry out the dictates of either the university or any other agency for the

discharge of their responsibility regarding their research work. But in case of governmental research work, now there is a tendency to appreciate the need for autonomous research findings. This is so even when the results go against or reflect on the government policies. The report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry bears testimony to the above remark. It is always up to the government whether to accept these findings or not. Therefore, this development should cause to revise the age-old view about the authorship of government publications. The responsibility for the thought-content of such works should be assigned only to the Department or the Individual concerned and not to the whole government (represented by the geographical name of the country). This view will effect even the rendering of the Heading Section pertaining to the names of such departments and the sequence of the entry,

#### 5212 *Ad hoc*

The document 6 will fall in the category of the publications of *Ad hoc* organ of the Government. It need not be discussed in detail, because the author has already published a paper about the cataloguing problems of such publications (3).

#### 522 INSTITUTION

The choice for the Heading for the documents 11 and 5 will be that of an Institution. Forward Markets Commission has to be treated as an Institution according to rule 1432 of CCC. The rule is very clear. Though the Forward Markets Commission has been enumerated as an attached organisation of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in its report, yet it is an autonomous organisation created by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 74 of 1952) to perform various functions particularly Section 4 (C).

"To collect and whenever the Commission thinks it necessary publish information regarding the trading conditions in respect of goods to which any of the provisions of this Act is made applicable, including information regarding supply, demand and prices, and to submit to the Central Government periodical reports on the operation of this Act and on the working of Forward Markets relating to such goods."

Perhaps, the implication of the rule is such that there is no escape from this. This provision has been made to deal with the publications of various organisations set up by Governments for the jobs illustrated in the rule itself. For example, article 53 of the Indian Constitution states :

"53(1) The Executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) Nothing in this article shall

- (a) be deemed to transfer to the President any functions concerned by any existing law on the Government of any state or of other authority ; or
- (b) prevent Parliament from conferring by law functions on authorities other than the President.

Therefore, in the light of the provision in the Constitution and in rule 1432 of CCC, all the works of such organisations created by either an Act of Parliament or resolution of the Government after the types of jobs mentioned in the rule i.e research, production, commerce and supply of commodities and services to the public, may be taken to be the work of Institutional Authorship. But it is a moot point whether the works of organisations such as Labour Bureau should be taken to be that of the Institutional Authorship. The Programme Evaluation Organisation also looks as if it is a part of the Planning Commission. But its function is mainly that of evaluation i.e research. The documents brought out by it should be treated to be that of Institutional Authorship. Therefore, the Heading for the documents 11 and 5 will be :

11 FORWARD MARKETS COMMISSION.

5 PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION.

### 53 TITLE

The choice for Heading for document 9 will be that of the Title Element. Because in case of periodical publications such as Serials and Journals, the sponsor cannot be treated as an author. This has to be adhered to even if the sponsor happens to be an organ of the Government. Therefore, the Heading will be :

*INDIAN LABOUR JOURNAL.*

6 RENDERING

61 PERSONAL NAMES

Rendering of the name of a personal author has to be done according to the Canon of Prepotence. This Canon has helped to take the issue of rendering of names of the authors—both personal as well as corporate—above the personal idiosyncracies of the cataloguers. Prepotence necessarily does not mean the reversal of the name of an Author. For example, many cataloguers have rendered *CHARAN SINGH* author of "Joint farming X-rayed" as *SINGH, (Charan)*. This rendering has been done by Indian Cataloguers. The mistake has been committed perhaps due to the faulty approach which may again be perhaps the result of faulty instructions. By the application of the Canon of Prepotence to the names of personal authors detailed in 51, they will be rendered as :

- 1 RANGANATHAN (S R).
- 4 VORWIG (W R).
- 7 GORWALA (A D).
- 8 KRISHANAMACHARI (V T).

#### 621 ORGAN OF THE GOVERNMENT

##### 6211 CONVENTIONAL

A parliamentary democratic set-up recognises three conventional organs of the State. These are as follows :

- 1 Legislature
- 2 Executive
- 3 Judiciary

Though the executive power of a country vests in the Head of the State, yet this power is exercised by various ministries (Indian example) at the Centre. The Lineage is like :

Head of the State	=	President
Council of Ministers	=	Cabinet
Each Ministry	=	Individual Minister
Different departments and offices	=	Heads of Departments . For illustration, names of the offices & departments have been given in 32.

The tradition of rendering the names of various ministries and departments has been first to put name of the country i.e. equivalent to the name of the government, followed by name of the



ministry and then followed by the name of office if any; under the ministry. For example, the Heading for the publications of Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment; Government of India, according to existing rules of CCC should be as :

**INDIA, LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT** (*Ministry of—*),  
**LABOUR BUREAU** (*Directorate of—*).

According to the rules of A L A, it will be rendered as :

**INDIA; Labour & Employment** (*Ministry of—*),  
**Labour Bureau** (*Directorate of—*),

Therefore, according to the above analogy of CCC the Heading for the documents 3 and 10 should be :

**INDIA, PLANNING COMMISSION, SCIENTIFIC &  
TECHNICAL MANPOWER & PERSPECTIVE  
PLANNING** (*Division*).

**INDIA, LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT** (*Ministry of—*).  
**CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL** (*Dhanbad*).

But if we take up of the Canon of Prepotence for rendering of the organs of the government as authors, perhaps, the rendering may be different. Because the statistical formula from which the Canon of Prepotence is derived, is based on the presumption that :

(F) > than 1

(I) > than 1

But as the name of the government i.e. parent body is always one, for example, Government of India. Therefore, (F) = 1. While the names of the organs of the government are always more than 1, so

(I) > than 1

Thus (I) > (F)

Therefore, 'I' as an Entry Element will occur less frequently than 'F' as an Entry Element. Consequently, 'I' will carry more potency in respect of arrangement than 'F'. In other words, the choice of the name of an organ of the government as the Entry Element will satisfy the Canon of Prepotence better than the choice of the family i.e., the name of the government as a whole as the Entry Element. Further, the set-up and working of a government is such that for the works of one depart-

ment, responsibility for its thought-contents cannot be assigned to the whole Government. Since there are three conventional organs of the state, the works indicating the assignment of the responsibility to each one of them should be treated as the works of that organ only and not that of the whole government. Therefore, the name of the government should be treated only as an Individualising Element. Accordingly the rendering will be as follows :

**PERSPECTIVE PLANNING AND SCIENTIFIC AND  
TECHNICAL MANPOWER DIVISION, PLANNING  
COMMISSION (India).**

**CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (Dhanbad),  
LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT (Ministry of—), INDIA.**

This will require suitable amendments in CCC.

**6212 AD HOC**

The rendering of the names of the *Ad hoc* organs of the government has been discussed in detail in a paper entitled "Cataloguing of the reports of *Ad hoc* Commission/Committee of Government of India." (3)

**622 INSTITUTION**

The rendering of the names of Institutions does not create any problem as far as the provision in CCC is concerned. Sufficient provision has been made in rules 241-5. The name of the place has to be used only as an Individualising Element. But ALA rules provide that it should be used as an Entry Element. Therefore, according to CCC they will be rendered as :

**FORWARD MARKETS COMMISSION. Bombay  
PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION  
PLANNING COMMISSION (India).**

**623 TITLE**

The rendering of the title is done without taking into consideration the potency criterion. Because the whole title (except articles) is potent. Therefore, it will be rendered as :

*INDIAN LABOUR JOURNAL.***7 Conclusion**

The discussion about the choice for Heading for government publications reveals that it is not a simple affair. Publications with different types of title pages are emerging under the seal of the government. These create various types of problems. The choice for Heading becomes difficult. It baffles the cataloguers. This is more so when the provisions in the Codes are not rigorous enough. Another difficulty arises due to the ignorance or the unawareness about the constitutional and the legal set-up of the organs of the Government. The proper cataloguing of the government publications will, therefore, require that the cataloguers should be well informed about the constitutional and legal set-up of the government concerned. Some may argue that the profession cannot afford such personnel. But if the cataloguers do not want to be ridiculed for their catalogues, they have to be equipped with this information. However, it may be easy to know about the constitutional and legal set-up of one's own country, but what about the foreign governments? As very often new departments are created in our own country, so similar must be the case in foreign countries too. It may become difficult for an average cataloguer (till the prenatal cataloguing gets currency) to be well informed about the constitutional and legal set-up of the different organs of foreign governments. But the solution of this problem has to be found out. For this, we have to go beyond the cataloguing rules. This can be done at two levels i.e. National and International.

**8 Solution**

The solution for this problem can be had not only through the cataloguing rules, but through the publication of the title page of all government documents in a different way. That is, the name of an individual or the body taking responsibility for the thought-content of the documents should be printed at the back of the title-page of the document. This solution has already been adopted in case of Personal Author publications. This has led to decide the Entry Element in a more effective way. The same solution perhaps, may be of help in case of government publications too. But this is a case which the profession should take up with the Standards Institutions of their respective countries. At the International Level the problem has to be tackled up by the International Standards

Organisation with the active collaboration of IFLA. Further, suitable amendments may also be made in Codes to make them more rigorous.

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## SYSTEMS AND SPECIALS IN ECONOMICS

H C JAIN

[Examines the systems and specials in the 5th and 6th edns of CC. Reviews the main changes introduced in 6th edn of CC from the viewpoint of the theory of classification and the Doctrine of Literary Warrant and developments in the field of economics. Suggests that Capitalism should be treated as a system and Co-operation and War Economics as specials.]

### 0 Introduction

Systems and specials according to Colon analysis form the telescoped facets and have been given the generic name of Amplified Basic Class. The idea of systems (Hypotheses or School of Thought) was conceived at the idea plane in the first edition of CC (1933). Since then it has been carried through all the editions. In all these editions most of the schedules contained in Zone 3 the "Systems" provided for in the notational plane in the last octave. The idea of "Specials" however, was developed for the first time in 1952. In the schedules for Physics, Chemistry, Agriculture and Medicine, specials were introduced in the idea plane and accommodated in the notational plane in the penultimate octave. But as regards Economics, specials have been introduced only in the sixth edition of CC (1960), although an exposition of it was given by K D Puranik (1) in 1952. Since a bifurcation of systems into systems and specials in economics has been introduced in the sixth edition of CC, the present study about their comparison and review is being restricted to the fifth and sixth editions, of CC.

### 01 SYSTEMS AND SPECIALS TABLES

The following tables reproduced below show the Systems and Specials schedules in the fifth and sixth editions of CC :

TABLE 1  
Edn 5th 1957—Systems

CC No	Category
XA	War Economics
XM	Co-operative
XM5	Joint Stock Company
XM8	Trust (American)
XN	Public Utility
XN1	Guild Socialism
XN16	Syndicalism
XN17	Communism
XN19	Technocracy

TABLE 2  
Edn 6th 1960—Systems and Specials

Systems		Specials	
CC No	Category	CC No	Category
XA	Systems	X9A	Specials
XB	War Economics	X9B	Small Scale
XM	Cooperative	X9D	Large Scale
XM2	Socialism	X9S	Private Enterprise
XN1	Syndicalism	X9V	Public Utility
XN17	Communism	X9W	Public Enterprise
XN19	Technocracy		

### 1 Alterations Made

For purposes of analysis, alterations made have been considered from two viewpoints :

11—Alterations warranted by the theory of classification.

12—Alterations warranted by doctrine of literary warrant and developments in the field of Economics.

#### 1 ALTERATIONS WARRANTED BY THE THEORY OF CLASSIFICATION

Examined from the viewpoint of the theory or principles of classification, there are two welcome improvements in the sixth edition.



## 111 SYSTEMS AND SPECIALS

"The Schedule of 'Systems' in Economics is, perhaps the worst hotch-potch. Surely, Joint Stock Company and the American Trust least deserve to be called Systems of Economics"(2). However, in the 6th edition of CC (1960), a bifurcation of Systems into systems and specials has been done. It was long overdue. This was absolutely necessary as the theoretical distinction between systems and specials was not maintained. Another confusion, though a minor one, was that XA which stands for comparative study of different economic systems was also assigned to War Economics. It has been resolved by shifting War Economics to XB.

## 112 OCTAVE DEVICE PRINCIPLE

Sec 227 of the Prolegomena states :

"In the CC, practically all the arrays are kept as open arrays. The few remaining closed arrays should be made into open ones in future editions."

Personality as well as Energy Arrays in Economics were closed ones in the 5th edition of the CC (1957). However, this criticism that the Octave Device Principle has not been followed in the construction of the Personality and Energy Schedules has been partly resolved in the 6th edition of CC in which the personality array has been made an open one by shifting the number X9 to X8(A) and X9A. Whether this shifting has proved helpful or not has been discussed in Sec 1121 and Sec 1122. However, we find that these changes have landed Colon Classification into additional criticism.

## 1121 WHOLE—ORGAN PRINCIPLE

This criticism arises out of the postulate "Whole—Organ Principle". The question arises whether we are introducing specials for the subject "industry", which forms 'part', of the 'Whole' subject 'Economics'. A proper distinction should be made between the specials which pertain to the "Whole" of the subject and the ones which belong to a "Part" of the subject. If the specials belong to the "Whole" of the subject, then the penultimate octave of the (BC) be used for this purpose otherwise specials for the "Parts" of the "Whole" subject be provided for in the penultimate octave of the "Part" Class Number as has been done in case of X7—Public Finance i.e X79A—Specials.

## 1122 X8 ?

Even though the Octave Device Principle has been honoured in (P) of X in the 6th edition of CC (1960), it is not clear what X8 stands for. Let us take an example and represent it in the form of a chain, according to chain procedure which exposes the deficiency :

X8 (M7)		TEXTILE INDUSTRY
X	=	Economics
X8	=	(Sought Link)
X8	=	? [Industry]
X8 (M)	=	(False Link)
X8 (M7)	=	Textile [Industry] (Sought Link).

Secondly it also is not clear whether X8 (A) should mean scientific industries or comparative study of industries or theoretical treatment of 'industry'. Although X8 (A) has been specified as industry but if one interprets this number like illustrative divisions got by (SD), confusion creeps in. The confusion is accentuated as has already been stated in Sec. 1121 by the introduction of specials under X9A which includes other aspects of industry got by applying two characteristics—the scale of operation and the form of management. If the theoretical treatment of industry is to be classified under X9A, then the provision X8(A)—industry to be got by (SD) precedes the Canon of Increasing Concreteness, which states that the theoretical treatment of a subject should precede its application or local description i.e. literature on the subject "theoretical treatment of industry should precede the descriptive studies of individual industries.

Thirdly these individual industries will generally be either large-scale or small scale, either, public enterprise or private enterprise. Private and public are the forms of management while small and large are the scale of operation in industries. Also the literature to be classified requires subordination of scale of operation to the form of management. These isolates should have been accommodated under X8 itself.

From the above discussion, it is clear that there is some confusion under X8. However, such a confusion did not exist in the 5th edition of CC but has crept in the 6th edition of CC. The present provision of X81 to X88 could be shifted in the second octave of [P] in X and X8 is the number which can be profitably exploited for the subject "Industrial Economics".

## 12 ALTERATIONS WARRANTED BY THE DOCTRINE OF LITERARY WARRANT AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS

### 121 SPECIALS

The treatment in Sec 1121 made a case for specials to be introduced for the 'Whole' subject economics. Naturally, the next question arises as to what should be done to "Specials" concept of X9A. Well, this should include those studies which are or can be treated as specials to satisfy the Canon of Helpful Sequence and also the Doctrine of Literary Warrant,

#### 1211 WAR ECONOMICS

There is no reason why War Economics cannot be a special when War Medicine can be. War Economics does not represent a school of thought which may call for a system but is a special study in economics say when the country is involved in a war. Ranganathan himself admits this (3).

#### 1212 CO-OPERATION

Co-operation can be found to exist under capitalism, socialism, communism and so on. It has come to stay as a form of running business on co-operative lines rather than a system of economics like capitalism or socialism, etc. The explanation given in *Encyclopaedia Britannica* reads, "Cooperation is a world-wide movement based on mutual aid in the conduct of economic enterprises.....taking widely different forms according to national differences of economic and social structure." Hence co-operation also should be accommodated in the penultimate octave of the (BC) 'X' as one of the specials.

### 122 SYSTEMS

#### 1221 CAPITALISM AND LAISSEZ-FAIRE

Colon Classification does not provide a place for capitalism on the contention that it has been used as a favoured system. Sec. 36711 of the *Prolegomena* states "Any exposition of a subject will have to be according to some system. In other words, there can be no document in a basic class qua basic class." It is illustrated by taking an example from the schedule of Medicine where Allopathy has been used as the favoured system defined as "The system which has the greatest literary

warrant in a library" (4). "X has been used to denote capitalistic economics" (5). This favoured system principle does not help us in economics as much as it helps in Medicine. Although capitalism is the favoured system but it is not all pervading. Nearly in 1/3 countries of the world capitalism does not have its sway. It is in the fitness of things if we foresee the economico-political developments in the world and provide a place for capitalism in the national plane so that countries and libraries using the Colon Classification can choose their own favoured system. This is necessary because according to the postulate "Wall-Picture Principle" we cannot use X (which stands for capitalistic economics) if capitalism does not exist in a particular country. Thirdly even if capitalism is to be used as a favoured system, books dealing with the theory of capitalism pose a problem because these books get mixed up with other books on general economics or books dealing with many aspects of economics. Therefore, it is derived that capitalism should be provided a place at the national plane. XL (L being the epoch of capitalism) can be used for books expounding the theory of capitalism.

Last of all Sec 368 of the Prolegomena states "The Law of Parsimony has no sway over the idea plane. It has sway only over the notational plane". But sometimes it may be risky to let the Law of Parsimony to have its sway even over the notational plane.

## 2 Suggested System and Specials Table

In the light of the above discussion, the following tentative schedule for systems and specials in economics is suggested :

TABLE 1

### Systems

C C No	Category
XA	Systems
XL	Capitalism
XM	Socialism
XN16	Syndicalism
XN17	Communism
XN19	Technocracy
XN22	Fascism
XN4	Mixed Economy

TABLE 2

**Specials**

C C No	Category
X9A	Specials
X9C	Cooperation
X9V	War Economics

**3 Conclusion**

However, the schedule of economics particularly systems and specials call for more thinking. Systems of economic thought which in reality are the systems of economics have been accommodated under XV—History of economic thought subdivided by the space and time. This arrangement is more helpful than if they are accommodated in the last octave which can continue to accommodate the existing systems and which, however, are social systems of wider application but have their impact largely in Economics and Political Science.

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W [Article]

## CHANGING FRONTIERS OF LIBRARIANSHIP

S N RAGHAV

[Records changing concepts of librarianship under pressure of demand of the society and unprecedented on-rush of literature in all media of communication. Traces custodianship and salesmanship stages of librarianship. Advocates for superimposition of the Missionary concept over the salesmanship one.]

### 0 Need for Retrospection

Past is always glorious because all its bitterness becomes invisible, being obliterated by the span of time whereas all its sweet memories gather more lustre and shine like morning sunrays on the spheres of dew. Apart from this emotional consideration, past has always been looked for deciding the future course. After all, future is not an independent or solitary entity. It is the product of the past and present, hence the importance of history. Librarianship also has its own history like other professions dating back to time immemorial.

### 01 FIELD DELIMITED

Tracing history of librarianship in a particular country or throughout the world is not the scope of the present discussion. Actually, what is attempted here, are those land-marks in the history of librarianship which are discernible in all the countries at some time or the other in common and which have changed the concept of librarianship. At those occasions the frontiers of librarianship have changed so much that one can distinctly draw a demarcating line separating the one phase from the other. In a nutshell these are : (i) Custodianship, (ii) Salesmanship, and (iii) Missionary stages of librarianship. These phases cannot be limited by the boundaries of time, for they have come in different countries at different times, but their order had all-over been the same—one after the other. These phases are conceptual.



## 1 Order of Phases

Some countries were favoured by the nature or by the historical forces. In them this change of epochs began earlier. On the other hand in the countries which were not so fortunate as to have the benefit of the historical forces, this change began later. In the first category, one may like to put the UK, the USA and other advanced countries and in the other India and other countries where only the first change has taken place. Of course, in the world there are many countries which do not seem anywhere near the first epoch still. But this order will be repeated there too. There a particular epoch may be much shorter than those of the other countries. It is also possible in this era of rapid progress that some newly awakened countries may jump from the first stage to the third, eliminating the second phase completely. Nothing can be said of future. These generalisations deal with only the past and present and with them too in a limited field.

## 11 CUSTODIANSHIP STAGE

Leaving out the dates or beginning of the librarianship and various developments to the historian, we come at the threshold of the first epoch. In this, librarianship was considered a parasitic trade rather than an honourable profession. Poor librarian used to be a superfluous appendage to the organisations knowing not what, how or why of them at all. It can be well imagined how such a creature could be helpful in the scheme of things about which he was not let anything know. In so many words, he was merely a custodian of the treasure of knowledge having nothing to do with its contents.

## 12 HIS IMAGE

If you venture to have a visual image of that librarian, you will find a creature hidden amidst heavily locked almirahs sitting on a broken chair before an old table in a dark room which was thought useless otherwise. The old pitiable fellow is putting an age-old-cloak almost of the colour undescrivable. His bespectacled face has an eternal gloom carved upon like the setting sun counting remaining moments of his existence.

## 13 SERVICE RENDERED

To expect an answer is a task while making him move from his throne is somewhat like breaking the meditation of Lord Siva. He is

like the legendary serpent who is known to guard zealously the wealth which is supposed to be treasured underneath. Nobody would venture to cast an eye over the hidden knowledge for fear of his ferocious look. Neither the society was benefited by his being nor he by society's grace.

#### 14 ROOM FOR UNUNANIMITY

To some persons, this picture may look exaggerated but on the other hand to others who are still feeling the pinch of persistence of this decayed concept, will find it a stark reality. Personal experiences may differ from person to person.

#### 2 Demand of the Time

Then with the rapid advancement in the reproduction processes industrial upsurge and hitherto unimagined on-rush of ideas, came a new light which may be called democratisation of knowledge. To acquire knowledge began to be considered a birthright. Printed word began to swell to an unimaginable magnitude and the libraries began to grow in the modern sense. This vast growth of libraries in size and stature compelled authorities to revise their outlook in the interest of common man's good. Librarianship began to be considered a specialist's job. It evolved a discipline involving regular training like other techniques and by and by it began to be recognised as a profession instead of a trade. Of course, this revolution did not come in a single day or just by itself. Much work had to be done for it, many lives' penance had undergone to achieve it.

#### 3 Salesmanship Stage

The old concept of custodianship was succeeded by a new one of salesmanship. Entire function of the librarian had undergone a great change. Previously he used to scare away people by his looks, behaviour and surroundings, just to guard the books against the looks of the people. Now he began to invite people and spread before them his vast treasure. He is not sitting in meditation like an old librarian, rather he is rubbing shoulders with his readers in the busy stack.

#### 31. NEW IMAGE

To visualise, he is a smart young man with a determination to help people whenever his services are needed. He is always at his

legs looking towards the new-comers to initiate them in this maize of book-chasing. By his experience he has acquired a faculty by which he immediately knows if somebody is in difficulty and in twinkling of an eye, he is there to help him with a sense of service, quite unadulterated by any superiority complex. He changes the most difficult reader's outbursts to his advantage with his tactfulness never losing his patience or sight of his object i.e. to guide the readers without giving any air of superiority.

### 32 HIS FUNCTION

Here he has become distributor of an important commodity thought. He enjoys an enviable honour and has a distinct place in the society. He takes pleasure in serving the society and draws his everything from it and the society gets light through him. How useful he has become now! How favourable a turn! How different this picture is from the custodian-stage of librarianship!

### 33 SPIRIT OF SERVICE

His intelligent, tireless and constant effort has piled up at one place all whatever has been written in a particular field. He, with a comradeship spirit, shows the researcher the borders of the present knowledge in respective fields and thereby inspires him saying "Hitherto path has been laid down, you please by treading over it explore further and construct more to continue the chain of human ptogress!" His zeal coupled with the researchers' has put wheel to the research which is bringing to the mankind immeasurable comfort and control over the forces of nature. This has resulted in an unprecedented rapid rate of progress in every field. It is something amazing.

### 4 New Media of Communication

The librarian deals with ideas and their communication as recorded in various documents. But now a phenomenal change has already overtaken this field too. Media revolution in this field has given birth to new media of communication of ideas, which are powerful, infallible in results and quite convenient.



a missionary one. There is a world of difference between the points of vision of both of them. Their objectives are poles apart. The first and major difference is that the salesman approaches the customer for selling his commodity in exchange of money whereas the missionary goes to the people with his message expecting nothing in exchange of that message or service. Secondly, the salesman wins the customers, by his tactful talk by which alone the customer does not get anything but in case of a missionary, he wins people by service by whatsoever means which itself also gives people something tangible. Thirdly, the salesman is interested in the sale only. His interest ceases as soon as the deal is over. It is not the case with the missionary. He is a crusader against ignorance. These differences in the concept manifest in our service also. The new missionary concept has, therefore, to be superimposed over that of the salesmanship.

### 8 Achievement

Already in some of the advanced countries, this revolution has taken place, in the others it is in the offing. Let us at least be the second to shift frontiers of our librarianship to suit this purpose. Perhaps this experiment will promote the use of our material to an unprecedented scale and a librarian's dream will come true that his material is put to constant use.

## X [Article]

### UNESCO SEMINAR ON READING MATERIALS

N M KETKAR\*

[Surveys the business transacted at the Seminar held at Colombo from 27 Nov to 16 Dec 1961 giving its background.]

#### 0 Background

##### 01 AREA OF THE PROJECT

Unesco has been operating a Project in South Asia since 1956, for assistance in the provision of reading materials. The Project Area which originally comprised Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan now includes Iran also. It is most likely that the Project will extend to Malaya, Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand within a year or two.

##### 02 SCOPE OF THE FIELD

In the beginning, the Project had concentrated on the production of reading materials for neo-literates. But it was soon realized that neo-literates were not a permanent category and that reading was a continuous and corporate process requiring development of and co-operation among the principal component of the book-world such as Writers, Publishers, Printers, Booksellers and Librarians. To this end, the Regional Centre which was set up at Karachi, Pakistan in 1958, has planned and implemented several programmes such as Book exhibitions, Overseas fellowships, Short-term intra-regional study trips, Expert Missions, Prizes to authors, Assistance to publishers, Research and survey studies, Assistance in expansion of library and bibliographical services, promotion of national book centres and last but not the least, supporting and holding national and regional seminars and workshops devoted to problems of the book-world. Information about these several programmes is published from time to time in the quarterly *Information Bulletin* published by the Regional Centre at Karachi.

\* Member of the Indian Delegation.



## **1 Progress**

### **11 FIRST SEMINAR**

The first Regional Seminar was held at Muree, Pakistan in 1956. It was devoted to the assessment of reading materials situation in South Asia. The Unesco Publication "Provision of popular reading materials" (1959) sums up the results of this Seminar.

### **12 WORKSHOP ON BOOK PRODUCTION**

The Workshop on book production and illustration was held at Rangoon, Burma in 1958. Thereafter another workshop was organised at Madras in 1959. It was concerned with book promotion and distribution.

### **13 PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**

Having thus covered the major problem areas of the book-world namely, production, promotion and distribution, it seemed only logical to attend to the need for development of professional associations in the book-world and for co-operation among them as further means to promote reading habit in society.

## **2 Seminar at Colombo**

Accordingly a three weeks' Seminar was held at Colombo, Ceylon from 27th November to 16th December 1961. The principal theme of the Seminar was Development of Professional Associations and Co-operation among them to promote the use of reading materials. The Government of Ceylon acted as host and had asked the Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya to make all preparations for holding the Seminar and see it through. Twenty-four delegates from five countries Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran and Pakistan representing five principal components of the book-world namely, writers, publishers, printers, booksellers and librarians participated in the Seminar. In addition, there were observers from Thailand and Philippines. There were some local observers also.

## **3 Working of the Seminar**

### **31 ORGANISATION**

The Seminar was conducted by three Directors one each from Ceylon, India and Pakistan. The Director of the Regional Centre at

Karachi was the Administrator and Unesco representative for the Seminar and the Secretary of the Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya was the Liaison Officer.

### 32 WORKING PARTIES

The work of the Seminar was carried on in plenary sessions each morning and discussions in working parties each afternoon. There were ten working parties, The national group from each of the five countries formed the first category of working parties. The second category consisted of the professional representatives from all countries for each of the five components of the book-world. The observers were included in the working parties according to their choice and interests. The leader of each national delegation and the rapporteur of each professional working party presented the reports which were discussed in the plenary sessions. Besides the reports of the working parties, several working papers on the topics closely related to the theme of the seminar were submitted by the participants and these background papers also formed the basis for discussion in the plenary sessions. These twenty-six reports, ten working party reports and sixteen background papers provide a wealth of information about the book-world in each of the five countries and also about the thinking of the professional representatives of the book-world from these countries as regards the urgency and methods of co-operation among the various components of the book-world.

### 4 Summary Report

The draft summary report was prepared by the Directorate of the Seminar and was discussed in the plenary session. As it was not intended for publication until finalized and released by Unesco, only a few general observations can be made as to its nature and principal topics covered by way of suitable recommendations. Unesco is expected to communicate the recommendations of the Seminar to the Governments of the respective countries for consideration and possible implementation.

### 5 Recommendations

#### 51 TWO CATEGORIES

The Seminar discussed several matters which were not related directly to the theme of the Seminar or which were, strictly speaking,

outside the scope of the reading materials project as it is at present defined. Nonetheless these matters had an essential bearing on the general question of promoting reading habits in the community. That is precisely the reason why the participants had thought it imperative to give expression to their concern about these matters. The draft summary report was therefore logically divided into two parts, first consisting of recommendations related to the main theme of the Seminar and the second consisting of recommendations on topics outside the theme.

## 52 CO-OPERATION

The draft report summarized the recommendations made by each of the professional working parties and which were discussed and approved in the plenary sessions. They related to the urgent need for strengthening professional associations for each of the components of the book-world in each country and for establishing such associations in the countries where they do not exist. The need for co-operation among these associations is also emphasized in the draft report and in that context topics such as objectives of professional associations, methods and means of co-operation, codes of ethics etc are also covered.

## 53 LIAISON

The draft report also referred to the question of a liaison agency for intra-professional and intra-regional co-operation as also the question of establishing a centre within the region to provide facilities for training and research in reading materials. The directory of all the institutions and individuals who are endeavouring to serve the reading public formed the subject of another suitable recommendation.

## 54 ROLE OF THE STATE

Other topics discussed in the Seminar related, broadly speaking, to the role of the State vis-a-vis the book-world in general and the relevant recommendations cover items such as copyright legislation, nationalization of text books, barriers to free flow of reading material between countries, import restrictions, some undesirable consequences of foreign aid in the production of reading material and lastly the desirability of **LIBRARY LEGISLATION** to promote good public libraries.

## 55 CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORTS

In fact, one of the delegates who seemed most concerned about the role of government in the development of book-world made a recommendation which was approved that Unesco may consider the importance of discussing in detail the ways and means of improving cooperation between official and non-official agencies concerned with preparation, production and distribution of reading material in the region and that it should appropriately form the theme of the next Seminar.

### 6 Host Country

Colombo was a particularly pleasant place for the delegates to meet. Ceylon is the smallest among the countries represented at the Seminar. Whatever the disadvantages there may be for a small country in the modern world, in the book-world, Ceylon has something to be definitely proud of. The literacy percentage is as high as 65 and education is free at all levels including the University education. The Library Association, established recently, has been functioning vigorously and facilities for training in Library Science are provided both at the University level and at the Association level. Unesco had recently provided the services of an expert who has submitted a report on the Library development for the country with particular emphasis on public and school libraries.

### 7 Multilingualism

Ceylon faces similar problems as India about the medium of instruction, text-books and technical glossaries. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Government of Ceylon to publish the necessary text-books in Singalese and Tamil and books are now available for almost all subjects in these two languages.

## 71 EFFORTS

The Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya had made almost perfect arrangements for the Seminar and the hospitality extended to the participants was something that will be remembered very long. All professional associations connected with the book-world in Ceylon invited the participants to meet their members and discuss matters of mutual interest. The Embassies and High Commissions of the participating

countries in Ceylon also extended their hospitality and provided the participants numerous occasions to meet each other socially as also to meet prominent people and officials from Ceylon. The participants therefore, got ample opportunities to get together and know each other and each other's country, thereby promoting goodwill, friendly feelings and understanding.

### 8 Cultural Unity

Culturally speaking a certain unity prevails among various countries of South Asia and it is good therefore that such Seminars are held from time to time. India, however, has some special considerations to feel friendly towards Ceylon. There is one language common between the two countries and therefore our books have readers in Ceylon. Indian librarians may, therefore, find it very fruitful to develop closer contacts with the librarians in Ceylon.

#### Note :

Names of participants in the Seminar and authors and titles of working papers have not been mentioned for reasons of space. These, however, will be available in the detailed report of the Seminar which is likely to be published very shortly.

Y [Survey]

## **TWO-THIRDS OF WORLD PEOPLE LACK INFORMATION MEDIA\***

Freedom of information for all was proclaimed by the United Nations 13 years ago when its General Assembly, meeting in Paris, adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December, 1948. This Declaration affirmed, among other things, the right of everyone "to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers".

For citizens of the developed countries, modern communications in ideas, information and entertainment can be trapped through the daily newspaper, by a turn of the radio or television dial, or a visit to the local cinema. But for the great majority of mankind—in fact for nearly 70 per cent of the world's peoples living in the underdeveloped areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America—these facilities are lacking.

Since the United Nations affirmed the right to information, the means of communicating ideas have developed with astonishing speed, spurred by technical advances for the producing and transmitting of the written and spoken word and the visual image. Meanwhile the world's population has risen by some 30 per cent—from 2,300 million to 3,000 million.

### **1 World Growth of Radio, Television and News Agencies**

On a global basis, radio and television have made giant strides. The number of radio transmitters rose from 5,450 to 11,670—a gain of 114 per cent—and receivers from 161 million to 366.5 million—an increase of 128 per cent. Despite the growth in world population, the number of receivers per 100 persons rose from 7 to 13.

Television, which was in its infancy in 1948 with only four countries (USA, UK, France and USSR) operating regular programmes has spread across the globe. Sixty-five countries, in all continents, are

\* Courtesy (United Nations Weekly Newsletter Dec 22, 1961, 2), Ed.



now operating regular services and seven more are conducting experimental transmissions. The number of television receivers has increased from 4 million to 100 million, representing an average of three and a half sets for every 100 people.

The world total of daily newspapers rose from 6,120 to 7,660. Total circulation while increasing from 219 to 288 million (a gain of 31 per cent), barely kept pace with the growth in world population. The number of copies of dailies per 100 persons increased only slightly—from 9.3 to 9.7.

News agencies, on the whole, gained in number and scope of operations. News agencies were established in every continent, and particularly in Africa, where 21 news agencies in 18 countries now exist, compared with only two in 1948.

A few losses, however, are to be reported. Several national news agencies ceased operations and two world news agencies merged, thus reducing the number of world agencies to five (AFP, Reuters, Tass, AP and UPI).

In the film field, the number of cinemas increased from 95,000 to 167,000 and total annual attendance from 11,700 million to 15 million. However, owing to the growth of population, attendance per person has remained static at five times per year. The cinema is the only medium which on a global basis, has made no appreciable progress.

On the production side, the major development is that the USA, which had been the largest producer of feature films for many years, dropped to fourth place with an output of 223 films in 1960, compared with 432 in 1948, Japan with 423 features and India, with 312, gained first and second place respectively. The USA is now followed by Hong Kong with 246 films, Italy 168, France 158, USSR 140, United Kingdom 122 and the Federal Republic of Germany 107. Almost all of the full-length films screened in the world's cinemas continue to be supplied by less than 30 countries.

A glance at figures for all the media shows that North America and Europe together possess 67 per cent of the world's daily newspapers, radio and television receivers, and cinemas. The USSR has 16 per cent, while South America, Africa and Asia share the remaining 17 per cent.

Although the press lost ground in Europe and North America there are still 25.2 copies of daily newspapers for every 100 people. In Asia and Africa, the number of copies per 100 people remains as low as 3.8 and 1.3 respectively.

In the field of radio, North America has maintained possession of half of the world's transmission and reception facilities, and the average number of receivers per 100 persons has risen from 41 to 69—the highest level of all continents.

The USSR has tripled its broadcasting facilities since 1948. Similarly, the number of Soviet receivers has increased from 9 million to 41 million and the number for every 100 persons 4 to 19.

It is in Africa that radio has made most progress, with transmitters increasing from 119 to 368 and receivers from 930,000 to 5.5 million—a gain of 491 per cent. However, the number of sets per 100 people rose from 0.5 to only 2.3. Asia has the lowest level of all continents—1.9 sets for 100 persons.

In the new and costly field of television most progress has naturally been made in the technically developed regions—North America, Europe and the USSR. Oceania and South America have also scored advances in television and some progress has been made in Africa and Asia. In 1948, neither of these continents had regular services. Today, four countries in Africa and 14 countries in Asia maintain television programmes. The number of sets, however, is small and represents less than half a set for every 100 people. North America, on the other hand, averages 22 television sets per 100 persons.

## **2 Western Film Losses**

The film is the only field in which advanced countries of North America and Europe have suffered losses, owing mainly to the development of television. On a world basis, this has been compensated by the extraordinary growth of the cinema industry in the USSR and increases in attendance per person in Africa, South America and Asia.

In the USSR, the number of Projectors, fixed and mobile, increased from 15,200 to 59,000. Annual attendance rose from 600 million to 3,520 million and attendance per person quintupled—from 3 to 16.4—the highest level of any region.

In North America, attendance per person has fallen by more than half from 24 to 11—a level lower than that of Oceania, which also registered a decline.

In Asia and Africa, despite gains in the number of cinemas and in annual attendance, the rates per person remain as low as 2 and 0.8 respectively.

### 3 U.N. Aid in the Mass Media

The United Nations and Unesco are meanwhile helping the less developed countries to overcome these inequalities and build up their mass media as a means of raising their living standard.

This programme is based on a world-wide survey now being carried out by Unesco through a series of regional meetings of mass media experts. The first meeting, for South-east Asia, was held at Bangkok in January 1960 and the second, for Latin America, at Santiago, Chile, in February 1961. A meeting for Africa is being convened at Casablanca from 24 January to 6 February 1962. At each meeting, local conditions are studied and proposals drawn up for the expansion of news agencies, newspapers, radio broadcasting, film and television in the region concerned. The UN has invited international organizations, governments of the developed countries and professional associations of the press and other media to assist in this programme.

Z [Report]

**\*REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE  
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICS  
RELATING TO BOOK PRODUCTION & PERIODICALS**

PARIS, 17-22 APRIL 1961

In implementation of resolution 3.32 (c) adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its eleventh session held in 1960, the Director-General convened a Committee of Experts to help the Secretariat to prepare a preliminary report concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals.

**I BOOK PRODUCTION STATISTICS**

**Definitions**

1 Book production statistics relate to the output of books and pamphlets available to the general public, published in individual countries, with the exception of the special categories enumerated below.

2 A *book* is a non-periodical printed publication of not less than 49 pages, exclusive of the covers.

A *pamphlet* is a non-periodical printed publication of not less than five or more than 48 pages, exclusive of the covers.

3 A non-periodical publication is a work published as a whole at one time, or by volumes, either at irregular intervals or regularly but at intervals of one year or longer.

[All yearbooks, whether numbered or not, are therefore considered as non-periodical publications.]

4 The term *printed* includes reproduction by the several methods of hand and mechanical impression, such as letter press, lithography, off-set, photogravure, xerography and by duplicating machines.

\* Comments from members and others concerned are invited on this report. These may be sent to the office of the Editor latest by 15th May 1962, Ed.

5 A publication is considered to be *published in a particular country* if the place of publication is in that country ; the place where it is printed has no bearing on the question.

[The place of publication is the place where the registered office of a publisher who issues a book is situated.]

Works published outside the country by nationals of the country or in the language of the country or relating to the country should not, of course, be included in the national statistics, even if they are distributed in the country. They may, however, be listed separately for any particular national purposes.

Certain special cases must be treated as follows :

- (a) If a publisher has his registered offices in two or more countries, each of those countries is considered as the country of publication but only in respect of works that are offered to the public in that country. In the case, for example, of a publisher who has his registered offices both in Germany and in Switzerland and who publishes two works the first of which is distributed in both those countries and the second in Switzerland only, the first work will be included in both the German and the Swiss statistics and the second in the Swiss statistics only.
- (b) A work published simultaneously in two countries by a publisher who has his registered office in only one of them will be included in the statistics of each of those countries—for example a work published simultaneously in the United States of America and the United Kingdom by either an American or an English publisher.
- (c) A work published in country A and distributed entirely in country B should be included in the statistics of country A.]

6 A publication is classifiable as *being available to the general public* when it is accessible either by purchase or by distribution without charge.

[Works intended for a restricted number of persons—for instance, certain official publications or the publications of learned societies or commercial companies—are also considered as being "offered to the public."

The nature of the publisher is immaterial. National statistics should include not only works published by the publishing trade but also those published by public authorities, various institutions (scientific, cultural, etc), private individuals, etc]

7 Provided they satisfy the definitions set above, all printed works, whether illustrated or not, should in general be included in book production statistics, with the exception of the following categories :

- (a) Publications devoted to *advertising* (including tourist propaganda) even those which are published by or on behalf of a trader for publicity purposes, and circulated only by free distribution. Such advertising publications include, for example, trade catalogues ; yearbooks published by trade associations containing a certain amount of informative matter, together with a substantial number of advertisements by members of the associations ; publications describing progress on activities in the branch of industry or commerce with which the publisher is concerned and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher.
- (b) *Publications of transitory interest*, such as telephone books, programmes (of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs), time-tables (of trains, aeroplanes, boats, etc), price-lists, calendars (provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary), statutes and reports of societies, directives of undertakings, circulars, etc.
- (c) *Off-prints*. An off-print is a publication which is a reprint of part of a book, periodical or daily newspaper already published.
- (d) *Musical works* (scores or music books), i.e, books containing musical notes, with or without words ; in the former case the text should be incidental to the notes.
- (e) *Picture books clearly compiled for the interest or amusement of children* or for guidance in their first steps of primary education, provided that the pictures form the principal interest and are not subsidiary to the text.
- (f) *Maps and charts* (with the exception of atlases) e.g geographical maps, road maps, wallmaps, hydrographic,



geographical and astronomical charts, geological surveys, topographical plans.

8 In order to avoid any misunderstandings, it should be emphasized that the following categories of publications are to be included in book production statistics, provided they correspond to the general definition for these statistics.

- (a) *Governments' publications*, i.e. works published by various governmental bodies.
- (b) *Educational textbooks*, defined as books prescribed for primary and secondary school pupils.
- (c) *University theses*,
- (d) The following categories of *illustrated works*:
  - (i) Collection of printed reproductions of works of art, drawings, etc., with a relative text (for example, a biography of the artist) put up with numbered pages and forming a whole suitable for binding.
  - (ii) Albums, books and pamphlets, even profusely illustrated, written in the form of continuous narratives with illustrations of selected episodes.

9 The object of book production statistics is to provide numerical information about the volume of book production. This is usually expressed by the total number of titles reported. It is recommended that statistics on the total number of copies printed should also be compiled.

The term "title" is used to designate any printed publication, issued under one and the same title, whether in one or more volumes, and forming a distinct whole.

[Thus, a 20-volume encyclopaedia represents only one title; a novel appearing in one, two or four volumes will be counted only once. It is thus the number of works that is counted and not the number of volumes.]

Sometimes two or more separate works are published in the same volume, as part of a single publication (for example, the complete works of an author or selected plays by different authors, etc.). In such a case, the statistical unit is the volume and not the work.

[A work may appear in several volumes which are published under a general title but each of which has its own title. How should such a work be counted? If each volume is independent, that is to say, if it is complete and self-contained (in other words, if it has a beginning and an end), the number of titles to be included in the statistics will be the same as the number of volumes. Otherwise, there will be only one title, that is to say, only one statistical unit.

A work may be published in one country by several different publishers in the same year. Such cases are fairly frequent, more particularly in bilingual or multilingual countries. For these each edition should be counted in the statistics as a separate title. This also applies where a work is published in several languages in the same country by the same publisher.]

10 Book production statistics distinguish between the following three categories of editions: first editions, re-editions, and reprints.

Reprints which are produced in the same year should not be included in the number of published titles, but are to be counted in the number of copies printed.

[Statistics relating to the number of titles should indicate: (a) first editions, (b) re-editions, reprints not issued in the same year as the previous edition.

Statistics relating to the number of copies printed should include editions of all kinds: first editions, re-editions and reprints.]

11 A *first edition* (sometimes called a *new edition*, *new book*, etc) is the first publication of an autochthonous or translated original manuscript. A first edition is an original if it is printed in the language in which the author has written the manuscript. A first edition published in the author's country in the national language is an *autochthonous original*. A *first edition of a translation* is the first published issue of an original manuscript of a translation.

12 A *re-edition* (revised edition) is a publication distinguished from previous editions by changes introduced in contents or presentation.

13 *Reprints* are additional copies produced from the unchanged type or plates used in a previous edition. Changes in the title-page,

editorial notes or price of a publication do not alter its classification as a reprint: nor do the corrections of typographical errors in a corrected or revised reprint.

### Classification

14 The *total production* of books should be classified:

- (a) As books and pamphlets, each of these groups being then classified by subjects;
- (b) By subject and by language of publication.

*First editions* should be classified first as books and pamphlets, each of these groups being then classified by subject.

*Translations* should be classified by original language and by subject.

15 Classification by language (whether the language of publication or the original language) should show each language separately as far as possible.

[Bilingual or multilingual works should form a separate group, namely, "works in two or more languages".]

16 Subject classification:

[When necessary, an extra group for "unspecified" publications should be added at the end of the list.]

No. of class	Subject groups	UDC headings
1	Generalities	0
2	Philosophy, psychology	1
3	Religion, theology	2
4	Sociology, statistics, ethnography, manners and customs, folklore	30/31, 39
5	Political science, economics	32/33
6	Law, public administration, social relief and welfare, insurance	34/354, 36
7	Military art and science	355/359
8	Education	37

No. of class	Subject groups	UDC headings
9	Trade, commerce, communication and transport	38
10	Philology, linguistics, languages	4
11	Mathematics and natural sciences	5
12	Medical sciences	61
13	Engineering sciences, technology	62
14	Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, animal produce, hunting fisheries	63
15	Domestic science, household economy	64
16	Commercial and business techniques, management	65
17	Industry, trades and crafts, construction	66/69
18	Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography	70/77
19	Music, entertainment, games of thought, chance games	78/795
20	Outdoor games, sport, athletics	796/799
21	Literature	8
22	Geography, travel	91
23	History, biography	92/99
24	Educational textbooks, primers	37(075)

## TABULATIONS

## 17. (a) Published works by edition (showing number of titles).

Subject groups	Total number of titles			Of which first editions		
	Books	Pamph-lets	Total	Books	Pamph-lets	Total

(b) Total number of copies printed.

Subject groups	Total number of copies printed			Of which, number of copies of first editions		
	Books	Pamphlets	Total	Books	Pamphlets	Total

(c) Published works by language of publication (showing number of titles).

Subject groups	Total production	Language of Publication				

(d) Translations by original language (showing number of titles).

Subject groups	Total	Original language				

## II STATISTICS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICALS

### Definitions

18. *All newspapers and other periodicals.* Statistics relating to the production of periodical literature report on all the printed periodicals published in the country, and which are available for the general public. The distinguishing feature of the publications falling within this category of publications is that they constitute one issue in a continuous series under the same title, published at regular or irregular intervals, but more than once per year, each issue being dated and also frequently numbered. These publications consist

essentially of reading material but may also be profusely illustrated and may even consist mainly of pictorial matter.

Academic and scientific periodicals, governmental publications and staff journals generally known as "house organs" are to be included within this heading.

On the contrary, the following categories are to be excluded: publications consisting of more than one issue under a single cover, serial publications which are planned to be completed within a given period, annual publications, periodicals containing programmes, time-tables, material, local school and parish periodicals, mainly publicity almanacs and catalogues.

[Academic and scientific periodicals cover university journals, publications of research institutions and other learned societies, papers of cultural organizations etc. Governmental publications cover periodicals published by various local or central governmental bodies.

By "Staff journal" (or "house organ") is to be understood a periodical issued by commercial or industrial enterprises primarily intended for internal circulation amongst their own employees. Statistics on these publications should be shown in a special category.]

19. The term "printed" includes reproduction by the several methods of hand and mechanical impression such as letter press, lithography, off-set, photogravure and by duplicating machines.

20. A publication is considered to be published in a particular country if the place of publication is in that country; the place where it is printed has no bearing on the question.

[The place of publication is the place where the registered office of a publisher who issues a newspaper or any other type of periodicals is situated.

Thus, national statistics should include editions of foreign newspapers and other periodicals published in the country, but foreign editions of the country's newspapers and other periodicals published abroad should be excluded.

Further more newspapers and other periodicals published abroad either by nationals of the country, itself, should not be



taken into consideration. Mention may, however, be made of them separately for national purposes.

Publications of international organizations, which may be printed in several countries and distributed all over the world but published in a particular country, should be included in the statistics of the country where they are published.]

21. A publication is classifiable as being available to the general public when it is accessible either by purchase or by distribution without change.

[A publication is regarded to be intended for the "general public" whether it is destined to all types of readers or to more or less restricted but well-defined number of persons, regardless of the nature of the publisher.

Thus, national statistics should include not only works published by the publishing trade, but also those published by government agencies (official publications) by various scientific, cultural and other societies (e g journals of academies of the science, publications of religious associations, trade and syndical unions) private individuals, etc.]

22. *General interest newspapers and other periodicals* are publications intended for the general public, whose main purpose is to serve as a source of written news of current events in the fields of public affairs, international affairs, politics, etc, but which, in addition, may devote some space to literary and other articles and to illustrations and advertisements.

[News magazines therefore fall within this heading, but newspapers devoted to record current events in certain specialized fields such as economics (e g finance sheets, trade papers), culture, agriculture, sports, etc, as well as weekly magazines mainly devoted to fiction, fashion, humour or more specialized subjects, should be excluded and considered under item 24 ("news-papers and periodicals other than those of general interest").]

23. General interest newspapers and other periodicals are subdivided into :

- (a) "Dailies" i e those published at least four times per week.
- (b) "Non-dailies" i e those published three times a week or less frequently.

24. *Newspapers and periodicals other than those of general interest*, may contain information of a general nature or be mainly devoted to subjects of a specialized nature of sectional interest (e g legal, medical, financial, commercial, fashion or sporting), in which case they are frequently published by or for organizations of the interests concerned.

[They include : specialized newspapers, magazines (except news magazines), reviews, journals and all other periodicals, provided that they satisfy the definitions set out above in paragraphs 18—21.

Examples of the types of publications which should be excluded are given below :

- (a) Parts of large works (such as referencee books) sometimes published in weekly, fortnightly or other instalments over a limited and pre-determined period, which are not regarded as periodicals but are classified as books.
- (b) Yearbooks, whether numbered or not.
- (c) Periodicals devoted to advertising and circulated only by free distribution, such as tourist propaganda, publications describing progress on activities in the commercial, technical or professional subjects with which the publisher is concerned, but which are published clearly to promote interest in the publisher's products.
- (d) Church bulletins ; school papers containing local news.
- (e) Programmes of entertainment, exhibitions, fairs, etc, except programmes on radio and television broadcasting, which should be included under the category of periodicals.
- (f) Time-tables, almanacs, price lists.]

#### **Methods of enumeration**

25. In reporting the number of newspapers and periodicals the following categories should not be treated as separate publications :

- (a) Provincial or local editions of the same publication without substantial difference in news or editorial content.

[A difference in title or a single page of local news, or advertisement is not sufficient for a provincial edition of a newspaper to be considered as a separate newspaper.]

- (b) Supplements not sold separately.
- (c) Special editions produced regularly or irregularly (e.g. Sunday editions) without a separate legal status.

[On the contrary the following should be counted as separate publications :

- (i) Provincial or local editions with substantial difference in news or editorial content.
- (ii) Supplements sold separately.
- (iii) Sunday newspapers with a separate legal status or with substantially separate organization or personnel.
- (iv) Morning and evening editions of the same daily newspaper (even bearing the same number).
- (v) Different language editions of the same publication if published in the country.]

26. Date on circulation should represent the average daily circulation, or average circulation per issue in the case of non-daily publications. These data should refer to the number of copies sold plus the number of free copies distributed, both inside and outside the country.

[Circulation figures for daily general interest newspapers should exclude the number of copies corresponding to Sunday or equivalent editions not counted as a separate newspapers (such as Friday editions in Israel, Monday editions in Spain, etc). The number of copies corresponding to these editions should be included in the circulation figures for general interest newspapers issued weekly.]

27. *General interest newspapers and periodicals.* Statistical data on newspapers and periodicals should, as far as possible, be classified as follows :

- (a) Dailies (issued four or more days per week).
  - (i) Morning newspapers.
  - (ii) Evening newspapers.

## (b) Non-dailies.

(i) Published two or three days a week.

(ii) Published once a week.

(iii) Published less frequently.

28. *Newspapers and periodicals other than those of general interest.* Statistical data on this category should be classified as follows :

## (a) By frequency of issue, into the following groups :

(i) Daily (at least four days a week).

(ii) Weekly (at least once but not more than three times a week).

(iii) Monthly (or fortnightly but at least eight times a year).

[For example publications issued three times per month, semi-quarterly.]

(iv) Quarterly (or semi-annually but not more than seven times a year), [For example publications issued bi-monthly, three times per year.]

(v) Irregularly but more than once a year.

(b) By subject groups. The following scheme of classification based on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is suggested for international reporting of periodicals by principal subject of content :

## 29. Classification by subject.

[When necessary, an extra group for "unspecified" publications should be added at the end of the list.]

No. of class	Subject groups	UDC headings
1	Generalities	0
2	Philosophy, psychology	1
3	Religion, theology	2
4	Sociology, statistics, ethnography, manners and customs, folklore	30/31, 39
5	Political sciences, economics, labour, industrial relations	32/33

contd

6	Law, public administration, social relief and welfare, insurance*	34/354, 36
7	Military art and science	355/359
8	Education	37
9	Trade, commerce, communications and transport	38
10	Philology, linguistic, languages	4
11	Mathematics and natural sciences	5
12	Medical sciences, public health	61
13	Engineering sciences, technology	62
14	Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, animal produce, hunting, fisheries	63
15	Domestic science, housekeeping, home and hotel managements, Fashion, women's magazines	64
16	Commercial techniques and business managment	65
17	Industry, trades and crafts, construction	66/69
18	Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography	70/77
19	Music, entertainment, games of thought, chance games	78/795
20	Outdoor games, physical culture, sport	796/799
21	Literature	8
22	Geography, travel	91
23	History, biography	92/99
24	Children and youth magazines	—
25	Humour, comics	—
26	House organs	—

### Tabulations

30. The following tabulations are suggested for reporting statistics on all newspapers and other periodicals :

(a) *Data to be included* : Number of publications and their corresponding aggregate circulation.

\* Including such government and official publications as cannot be identified with any of the special subject groups.

(b) *Classifications :*

- (i) All newspapers and other periodicals tabulated by frequency of issue (according to the breakdowns suggested by Unesco) and cross tabulated by language.

[In classifying publications by language those issued in bilingual (or multilingual) editions should be reported together in a separate category and excluded from figures given under each language. indicating in a foot-note, the languages concerned.

- (ii) Newspapers and periodicals other than those of general interest tabulated by subject groups (according to the standards suggested by Unesco, or categories and subject groups which are used in national classifications), and cross tabulated by frequency of issue.

31 *Scheme for tabulations :* A tentative scheme for international reporting is presented below.

(a) ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TABULATED  
BY FREQUENCY OF ISSUE AND CROSS-TABULATED  
BY PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE OF PUBLICATION

Category and item	All publications		Principal languages							
	Number	Total circulation	Language		Language		Language		Language	
			No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.

1 **General interest newspapers and periodicals**

DAILIES

Morning .....  
Evening .....  
Total .....



# BOOK PRODUCTION AND PERIODICALS STATISTICS

## NON-DAILIES

Issued 2 or 3  
days per  
week .....  
Once a week.....  
Published  
less fre-  
quently.....  
Total .....

### 2 Newspapers and periodicals other than those of general interest

Daily .....  
Weekly.....  
Monthly.....  
Quarterly.....  
Irregularly  
but more  
than once  
per year.....  
Total.....

#### (b) NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OTHER THAN THOSE OF GENERAL INTEREST, TABULATED BY SUBJECT GROUPS AND CROSS-TABULATED BY FREQUENCY OF ISSUE

Subject groups	All periodicals		Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Quarterly		Published irregularly but more than once per year	
	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.	No.	Total circ.

### B. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

During the discussion, several suggestions were voiced and recommended by the Committee for future action by the Secretariat. These are as follows:

- 1 To collect and publish statistics on foreign trade in books and periodicals, on number of copies of books and pamphlets distributed, as well as on prices of those publications, in whatever form they are available.
- 2 To obtain and publish information on the different methods used by the various countries in collecting statistics on book and periodicals as well as concerning the sources of information of such data.
- 3 To examine the possibilities of collecting separate categories of statistics relating to microfilms, records, musical scores, maps and other types of audio-visual educational material.

ZB [Article]

## **DELHI LIBRARIES\***

### **CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY (1)**

**C S KRISHNAMURTY**

[Traces the origin and describes the structure and working of the Central Secretariat Library.]

#### **1 Origin**

The beginning of the Central Secretariat Library cannot unfortunately be traced to any definite date or decade with certainty. To try to trace it to the dates when Warren Hastings reorganised the Government may show an unwarranted urge for establishing ancestry, although some future historians may as well dig out the records to raise some hopes and enable similar speculations. Even so, it seems good to believe that the erstwhile rulers of the country could not easily have dispensed with a collection or printed records and that this collection eventually developed to be called a Library for the Government. Available records, however, indicate that the Library existed since before the year 1900 and that it functioned for the use of the officers and offices of the Government of India. During these several decades, it has passed through a number of phases of administrative changes and has added more than one functions. But its principal function of serving the Government of India has remained constant.

#### **2 Structure**

Today the Central Secretariat Library is actually a group of Libraries with a unified administrative control giving a good example of a balance between centralisation for purposes of economy and decentralisation for purposes of service. The group consists of the following units :

\*Further articles in this series are solicited. Ed.

- 1 The Main Library
- 2 The Education Library
- 3 The Documents Collection
- 4 The Indian Languages Library.

### 3 Function

#### 31 MAIN LIBRARY

The Main Library is in a way the core. Its stacks house nearly a hundred thousand volumes. Almost all the subjects in Social Sciences and Humanities are covered. The growth of this collection through a period of changing times has given it a unique character in that it is a scholars' workshop and an intelligent layman's recreation centre. The collection is particularly strong in Philosophy, Religion, Linguistics, Biography and History and the emphasis throughout has been on India and her neighbours. The weakness of the collection is obvious in the scientific fields, although books of general nature in many useful arts are not wanting. This dual nature of the collection has enabled the Library to implement successfully its primary objective which is to meet the official needs of the Government of India and its additional objective to furnish suitable material for purposeful reading by the vast number of Government of India employees. In the absence of a good public library in New Delhi, the Central Secretariat Library is looked upon as the principal source for information and its patrons include scholars and students from the city who strictly speaking are not entitled to its use. Their number is increasing day by day and so its reputation that it is not uncommon to find a person from a distant part in the country browsing through the collection freely.

In course of these years the Library has liberalised the conditions for making use of it and now the borrowing privilege is extended to all employees of the Government of India in Delhi on the basis of equality without any deposit or any fees. The present membership exceeds 10,000, but the consultation facilities are available to any person from anywhere. The Library remains open on all week-days from 9.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M.

## 32 EDUCATION LIBRARY

The Central Education Library which until recently was an independent Library of the Ministry of Education has recently been integrated with the Central Secretariat Library and has over 20,000 volumes exclusively on the subject of education. Its original purpose of a departmental library has been enlarged to accommodate all persons anywhere in India who are associated with education either as teachers, students, scholars or research workers. While the borrowing privilege is somewhat and naturally restricted, the documentation service through its abstracting and indexing publications reaches far and wide. Three abstracting publications : (i) *The Current Education Literature* ; (ii) *Education Abroad* ; and (iii) *Indian Education Abstract* and the *Indian Education Index* cover almost the whole of the significant periodical literature on education produced in India. These publications are regularly mailed to a number of educational institutions in India and these have enabled the Library to obtain most of the English language educational journals from other countries on exchange.

## 33 GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SECTION

The Documents Collection consists of the publications of the Central and State Governments in India, the United Kingdom Government the United States Government and of the United Nations and its various agencies. This collection is the principal source of service to the Offices of the Government of India and may properly be considered as the largest collection of Indian documents apart from the one in the National Library, Calcutta.

## 34 INDIAN LANGUAGES LIBRARY

The Indian Languages Library contains general books in many Indian languages, although its actual clientele has made it somewhat necessary to emphasize on Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi. The demand, however, has been increasing for books in other languages of the country and a beginning has already been made to acquire books in Bengali, Marathi and in the four South Indian languages. Even the request from readers of books in Sindhi has been entertained. It is hoped that very soon the Indian Languages Library will fully

develop and be a real public library for the vast number of Government of India personnel and at that stage the Library will also include books in English language conceding or claiming that English after all is one of the Indian Languages. The Library also has a small children's collection available for borrowing by its members. While the location of the library is not encouraging for children from distant residential areas to come and choose their books, several children do come on school holidays or in vacations, when the Library remains open. The service of the Indian Languages Library is aimed at providing good literature in the language of its user not only for him, but also for his family and it is contributory to the liberal outlook of our welfare government.

### 35 PERIODICALS SECTION

The Periodicals Section of the Library, though forming part of the main library has an individuality of its own. Periodicals of almost all subjects and in many languages from all over the world are received regularly. These, more than 800 periodicals and their back files have been the source of valuable material for many research workers. As part of its bibliographical activities, the Periodical Section brings out an *Index of Administrative Literature* for the use of senior administrators in the Government of India. Another index, the *Current Library Literature* is intended for the large number of Librarians working in the Government of India libraries.

### 36 REFERENCE SECTION

The Reference Service of the Central Secretariat Library requires special mention. While every book is in a sense a reference book, the collection of standard reference works will itself exceed several thousands. As an instance, it may be mentioned that the Library has well over 500 Dictionaries covering almost all known languages of the world. More than a hundred reference questions are answered every day and those requiring special research, result eventually into compilations of short or long bibliographies on various topics.

## 4 Conclusion

To those who have been visiting this Library for years it may indeed give some satisfaction to look back and think of the strides the



Library has taken in endeavouring to improve in all directions. The fifth law of Library Science shows its full impact on this Library. Books are many and space is short ; while no library, nowhere in the world can change these proportions, the Central Secretariat Library continues year after year to acquire more books and still more books in the belief that just as the thoughts of many minds find a place in books, the thoughts of many other minds which guide the course of this Library may soon find a suitable and sufficient space, so that all the best thoughts from all over the world will be readily available to the present generation as well as posterity.

ZC (Obituary)

## SUBRAMANIA RAMABHADRAN

S DASGUPTA

Subramania Ramabhadran was born in 1909 in a village in Tanjore District. After completing school he joined the Madras



Presidency College from where he graduated in 1930. For two years he worked in the Registrar's Office of the University of Madras before joining the Library profession in 1934 as a Reference Assistant in the Madras University Library. Eleven years later, in 1945, he joined the Delhi University Library as a Junior Library Assistant and since 1949 for 12 years he held the position of Assistant Librarian of this Library with great distinction. For nearly a year in 1961 he was also in sole charge of the Delhi

University Library. From 1953 onwards he participated in the teaching work of the University's Department of Library Science as a part-time lecturer. He was an active member of several professional bodies,—of Madras Library Association from 1936, of Indian Library Association from 1950, of Delhi Library Association from 1955, and of Indian Standards Institution Documentation Sectional Committee from 1950. In the Indian Library Association, he was its Assistant Secretary from 1950 to 1951 and its Treasurer from 1951 to 1953. In 1955 he went on a five months' study tour of US libraries under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, when he also visited some libraries in Europe.

The sixteen years and a few months during which he was associated with the Delhi University Library were the most fruitful years of his life, as they were the formative years in the life of the Library itself. To the task of nursing the infant library and its upbringing, Ramabhadran had brought not only expert knowledge and high ideals but also a spirit of faith and dedication and, above all, indefatigable energy. In the midst of heavy work, he was always attentive to every detail and careful to see that nothing was forgotten. To his colleagues he was kind and helpful and patient with their shortcomings and mistakes. So great was the love and affection he bestowed on his colleagues and so genuine was the respect and love he had received in return, that his sudden death on 12th January 1962 after a brief illness, came as a shock to all his colleagues to whom he had become a shining symbol of the Library.

The profession of librarians in India is poorer by his death. He had genuine regard for all who came to the portals of the library in quest of knowledge. He spared himself neither toils nor troubles in rendering efficient service and he was unfailingly the very image of courtesy. By his charming manners and helpful ways he had earned the friendship of many a person who visited the Library.

As he was with his colleagues and with those who used the Library, so was he with his students in the Department of Library Science—gentle, patient, painstaking and always deeply concerned in their welfare. Many of them, past and present students alike, will regard his death as a personal loss.

All who came in touch with Mr Ramabhadran were impressed by his charming manners, his transparent sincerity and the nobility of his heart. With his passing away the Library profession in India has lost a librarian of rare inspiration and eminence.

ZD [*Notes and Topics*]

## **DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

### **GENERAL BODY MEETING PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1960-61**

A meeting of the General Body of the Delhi Library Association was held on 31st July 1961, at Harding Library. Miss Shanta Vashist, M P President of the Association, presided. In the absence of the General Secretary Shri V Sundaram, Secretary of the Association presented the Annual Report for 1960-61 which was adopted unanimously.

#### **ELECTION**

Shri Krishna Gopal, Librarian, Hardinge Public Library conducted the elections.

Miss Shanta vashist, M P, and Shri C S Krishnamurti, Librarian, Grade I, Central Secretariat Library were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The General Body thereafter elected 23 members to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee at its meeting on 5, Aug 1961 elected rest of the office bearers for the year 1961-62.

The following constitute office bearers and members of the Association for the year 1961-62.

Miss Shanta Vashist	... <i>President</i>
Mr S Das Gupta	... <i>Senior Vice President</i>
Mrs Kamla Kapoor	... <i>Vice President</i>
Shri Deputymal Jain	... "
Shri Krishna Gopal	... "
Shri Shivarana	... "

Shri C S Krishnamurti	...	<i>General Secretary</i>
Shri N K Goil	...	<i>Treasurer</i>
Shri V Sundaram	...	<i>Secretary</i>
Shri K L Kaul	...	"
Shri G D Gupta	...	<i>Rappporteur</i>
Shri S B Gupta	...	<i>Public Relations Officer</i>
Shri R S Duhan	...	<i>Librarian</i>
Miss Nilima Das Gupta	...	<i>Regional Secretary</i>
Mr M M Kashyap	...	"
Shri Nabi Ahmed	...	"
Shri A S Ansari	...	"
Shri R S Goyal	...	<i>Members</i>
Shri N S Vatsa	...	"
Shri G S Nautyal	...	"
Shri N M Ketkar	...	"
Shri Som Prakash	...	"
Shri K S Pareekh	...	"
Shri S R Mittal	...	"
Shri A S Tayal	...	"
Shri S N Raghav	...	"
Shri M L Kachroo	...	"
Shri T V Menon	...	"
Shri B N Sharma	...	"
Shri Sher Singh	...	"

#### THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE PROPOSED AND ADOPTED

This Association wants to convey its gratitude to the Authorities of the University Grants Commission for having agreed to treat the professionally qualified Library Staff for the purposes of salary scale on par with that of the teachers i e Lecturers, Readers and Professors of a University.

This Association requests the various authorities concerned with the implementation of the above decision to condone the qualification clause for all such Librarians who do not fulfil that i e that the salary scale meant for the Professional Junior (Scale of the University Lecturer) may be given to the people belonging to following categories :—

- (a) All graduates with a Diploma in Library Science and with three years of service

- (b) All such people who had been incharge of College Libraries for ten years.

N K Goil/G S Nautyal

Resolved that the University and College Authorities in the Union Territory of Delhi be requested to grant to the professionally qualified Librarians study leave for the pursuit of higher education on the same terms and conditions as are available to the teachers in the University.

N K Goil/H C Jain

Resolved that the Government of India in the Ministry of Education be requested to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Libraries regarding the conduct of professional courses viz Diploma and Degree Courses by Universities and Certificate Courses by the various Library Associations in the Union Territories and States and take immediate steps to recognize the Certificate Courses conducted by the various State Library Associations for the purposes of employment in the Government of India.

N K Goil/Krishna Gopal

Resolved that the authorities of the Delhi University may be requested to allow the professionally qualified librarians working within the academic jurisdiction of the University to appear as private candidates for the various examinations conducted by the University.

C S Krishnamurti/V Sundaram

#### **11 Building Fund Committee**

The Executive Committee in its meeting on 23rd September 1961, decided to construct a building of its own. To implement the proposal, a Standing Building Fund Committee was constituted with Shri Deputy Mal Jain as Chairman and Shri N K Goil as Convener. The Committee has been entrusted with the work of raising necessary funds for the acquisition of land and the construction of the building.



## 12 Post-Graduate Certificate Course.

The Delhi Library Association has a proposal to start a (Post-Graduate) Certificate Course in Library Science exclusively for graduates and post-graduates. The need for such a Course has been felt in view of non-availability of sufficient number of trained graduates to man the increasing number of school and college libraries in Delhi and the large number of applications from graduates seeking admission to the one year Certificate Course conducted by the Association, intended primarily for matriculates.

A committee has been appointed to draft a syllabus for the proposed Course. It is expected that the Course may be started in all probability in July 1962.

## 13 Certificate in Library Science.

The Association conducted the annual examination of the Seventh course of the Certificate in Library Science in November 1961. Thirty-seven students appeared in the Examination. The result of the Examination is as given below :

### I DIVISION

<i>Roll No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Marks</i>
27	Sharma, U R	554
1	Verma, T R	549

### II DIVISION

3	Kuldip Kaur (Mrs)	487
18	Gidwani, P M	484
28	Gulshan Rai	471
26	Sashi Nigam	470
13	Gairola, S P	465
12	Bhatia, K L	463
37	Manjari Bose	462
36	Roop Chand Aggarwal	443
29	Rukmani, K R	443
11	Talewar Giri	440
4	Ram Prakash	439
8	Asha Shrivastava	435

## GENERAL BODY MEETING

ZL2

25	Rameshwar Dayal Mali	431
33	Sharma, R R	425
24	Pandey, B D	425
5	Verma, O P	425

## III DIVISION

19	Bahuguna, B L	399
22	Vijay Kumari Thakur	388
9	Bhagwan Das	384
30	Kaushik, T R	384
40	Padmini Chari (Mrs)	358
23	Manocha, R D	357
21	Aqilur Rehman	356
2	Sheila Khanna	345
20	Surinder Kaur	340
38	Chawla, G C	340

## 2 Delhi Public Library

The Delhi Public Library is now 10 years old. According to its latest annual report the Library has a stock of 142755 publications and subscribes for 172 periodicals,

## EXTENTION SERVICES

A second book mobile van was put in to service in November 1960, and the library service was extended to 8 rural and 14 new urban stations. Today there are 37 service stations. One deposit station was opened at Industrial Training Institute, Pusa in 1960. The library has in all 19 deposit stations.

## SOCIAL EDUCATION

A television set was installed and a Tele Club was started in December 1960 for the Library. Over 130 reproductions of paintings were obtained and made available to Educational Institutsons free of charge.

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

An exhibition of Juvenile literature received from Unesco was displayed along with selections of Hindi publications.

### 311 Library Science Teachers Intensive Training Course.

Last year, the Madras Library Association arranged for an intensive course for training the teachers in Library Science by its President, Dr S R Ranganathan.

At its meeting held on 17-1-1962, the Council of the Madras Library Association resolved to conduct a similar course this year also for the benefit of full-timed teachers in Library Science. The course will run from 1 April 1962 for two month. It will be conducted by Dr S R Ranganathan. The participants are likely to be provided with free lodging in the campus of the Documentation and Research Training Centre, Bangalore. No certificates will be issued at the end of the course nor there will be any fees. The intention is only to help those who are keen to improve their method of teaching Library Science. Only three persons will be admitted to the course. Further details may be obtained by writing directly to :

Dr S R Ranganathan  
Honorary Professor  
Documentation & Research Training Centre  
696 Cross Road 11  
Malleswaram Bangalore 3

### 312 Adyar Library.

The Adyar Library and Research Centre celebrated its 75th anniversary on 19th December 1961. The date also marks the Silver Jubilee of their Journal—*Brahmavidya*. To celebrate the occasion, a special Bulletin of the Adyar Library containing 600 pages with 46 contributions from several eminent Orientalists, both Asian and European has been issued.

The Adyar Library series containing 88 volumes fulfils the special aim of the Library in promoting understanding among men and nations through a knowledge of the higher aspect of their respective cultures.

The new building for Library is expected to be completed during the next year.

### 321 New Library Schools in the Karnatak & Mysore Universities

We are happy to learn that the Karnatak University, Dharwar, and the University of Mysore, are planning to start the Diploma

Course in Librarianship from the next academic year commencing June 1962.

**322 Mysore Appoints a Committee to Draft a Library Bill.**

The Government of Mysore has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr S R Ranganathan, to draft a bill for librarising the State. The draft bill is expected to be placed on the anvil of the State Legislature during March 1962.

**331 Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Library.**

The *Bombay Labour Bureau* has launched an ambitious five lakh rupees scheme to set up a *Library on Scientific Management*. This is to perpetuate the memory of the former Union Home Minister in the great metropolis of Bombay. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V B Worlikar, Mayor of Bombay has been constituted for the said purpose.

**341 Seminar on Library in College Instruction.**

The Punjab Library Association will be holding a seminar on 'Library in College Instruction' on April 21st and 22nd, 1962 at Ludhiana. Shri Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University Library, has kindly consented to be the Director of the seminar. Shri Bashir-ud-din, Librarian, Rajasthan University Library and others will be participating in the seminar.

**351 Library Development in Jammu and Kashmir.**

The Kashmir Government has sanctioned Rs 10 lakh for the construction of buildings for public libraries in Jammu and Srinagar. The Government also proposes to provide a reading room in every village.

**361 Shri D Subrahmanyam Birthday Celebration.**

The Varanasi branch of U P Library Association celebrated the sixty-fifth birthday of Shri D Subrahmanyam, former Librarian of Banaras Hindu University, at Varanasi on 10-12-61. An address was presented to him on this occasion. Shri Subrahmanyam's life-long devotion to the profession is worth emulating. Delhi Library

Association wishes him a long and fruitful life.

### 362 Fourth U P Library Conference.

The Fourth U P Library Conference was held at Allahabad beginning from 28th January 1962. The Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Shri D Subrahmanyam, Ex-Librarian, Banaras Hindu University delivered the presidential address on this occasion. Shri D Subrahmanyam exhorting the professionals observed "as a Librarian of 35 years' standing, I can state with a certain amount of confidence that our profession today is a live profession with a bright future. We, however, should not forget the responsibility that our profession demands. We are pioneers in the library field and we cannot afford to be inert, nor allow sloth and inertia to overtake us. India expects the younger generation to keep up her prestige and position in the field of Library Science which has been given to it by Dr Ranganathan by his indefatigable energy, immeasurable industry, sustained devotion and tremendous sacrifice. When I adopted the profession some three decades back, we had to look to the West for techniques and inspiration. Within the past three decades, a metamorphosis has come into the profession and we have to look to our own techniques now recognised even by the West. India should adopt its own techniques, should have its own reading materials, should be manned by its own librarians with a scientific outlook".

### 371 Dr S R Ranganathan in Calcutta.

Dr Ranganathan visited Calcutta in November 1961 and had a very busy programme, delivering lectures at the Indian Statistical Institute, Jadavpur University Library and the Central Library of Calcutta University. In his lectures he strongly advocated the unity among the various levels of library workers. He met the Chief Minister and Education Minister of West Bengal in connection with the Library legislation in the State. He also met Sir John Sargent, ex-Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who has the same opinion with Dr. Ranganathan about the immediate introduction of Public Library Act for the spread of education in West Bengal. In the annual meeting of the Bengal Library Association, the members presented an *address* on his attaining the 70th year.

**372 Bengal Library Association.****GENERAL BODY MEETING**

The Bengal Library Association held its annual General Body Meeting on 3 December 1961. The following office bearers were elected :

1	Shri Tinkari Dutt	... <i>President</i>
2	„ B S Kesavan	... <i>Vice-President</i>
3	„ P C Bose	... „
4	„ J N Majumdar	... „
5	„ G B Chattopadhyaya	... „
6	„ B Sengupta	... „
7	„ B N Mukhopadhyaya	... <i>Secretary</i>

**41 Documentation Training and Research Centre.**

Under the auspices of the Indian Statistics Institute, Calcutta, a *Documentation Training and Research Centre* is proposed to be set-up at Bengalore. It is understood that Dr S R Ranganathan has been approached to be the Head of the Centre as its Honorary Professor.

As the training will be of a high standard it has been laid down that the candidates for admission to this Course should possess a good M A or M Sc or Honours degree having proficiency in the bibliographic work and service. The duration of the Course is to be one year. The Course of study has been designed to provide training in the thematic working plan of documentation service at scientific research institutions; search, selection and evaluation of printed works and other technical information materials and systematisation of the literature with the aid of Depth Classification and methods of literature search.

The Board of Management of the Indian Statistical Institute has approved the plan for the establishment of the Centre.

Under the guidance of Dr Ranganathan, it is earnestly hoped that the Centre will add its share of contribution to the further development of Library Science in India.



**42 National Film Archives,**

Dr B V Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting stated in the Parliament on 30 November, 1961, that a scheme for the establishment of a National Film Archives had been included in the Third Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 12.5 lakh, which included Rs 1.5 lakh for building, 1 lakh for non-recurring expenditure and Rs 10 lakh for recurring expenditure.

The object of the Archives is to procure and preserve for posterity film classics—both Indian and foreign—to show on one hand the development of the film technique and on the other, to serve as record of contemporary life. A reference library of books on film art and literature regarding methods of preservation of films would also be maintained in the Archives. Steps were being taken to work out details of the scheme and to undertake preliminary work for the setting up of the Archives, he added.

**43 ISI Convention.**

The Sixth ISI Convention was held at Kanpur from 25 to 31 December, 1961. One of its sessions—S-7 was devoted to the discussion on 'Housing and Preservation of Documents'. Dr S R Ranganathan,\* Chairman, Documentation Sectional Committee, presided over this session. In all, 18 working papers were submitted and discussed. Many librarians from almost all parts of the country participated in the Convention. The following issues on the basis of the working papers submitted were framed and discussed :

*Doc No Issue*

S-7/1 It is necessary to have one or two additional enclosures near the counter ;

- (1) to serve as an overflow counter at rush hours ;
- (2) to serve as no man's zone to prevent unauthorized removal of books ; and
- (3) to help storage of large number of books.

S-7/2 The height of the stack room should not be more than 2.35 m.

\* Opening address published as T Lecture on page 95 of the current issue, Ed.

*Doc No Issue*

- S-7/3 In an open access library, the width of the gangway between consecutive rows of book racks should not be less than 1.35 m.
- S-7/4 A light green midway between yellow and blue is a good all season colour for general areas in libraries.
- S-7/5 Proper use of day lighting help in reducing the use of artificial lighting consistent with the economics of the lighting arrangement ; for this the ratio of the window height to the room width should be 0.5 minimum
- S-7/6 Books and other documents in libraries can be pressed into service for a longer period if the air-conditioning is provided (i) for the whole year ; and (ii) round the clock.
- S-7/7 Libraries rich in research material & likely to attract readers from other localities and countries should provide guest house and special rooms of study for their use during the period of their project.
- S-7/8 The choice between compact arrangements depends upon the number of readers likely to come simultaneously into the stack room.
- S-7/9 (1) It is desirable to have classified sequence for storing ephemeral literature for quick retrieval ; and  
(2) In a research library it is not necessary to have cumulative binding of periodical publications.
- S-7/10 Maintenance of pamphlets can best be done in file covers and boxes.
- S-7/11 } In view of the difficulty of getting good leather suitable for  
S-7/12 } book binding ; steps should be taken in the country by the  
S-7/12 } authorities concerned to standardize and produce book  
S-7/12 } binding leather.
- S-7/13 } It is desirable that the paper used for printing books to be  
S-7/14 } preserved for more than a decade on account of the value of  
S-7/14 } their contents, should have a p H not lower than 5.0 and  
S-7/14 } alpha cellulose content not less than 90 per cent.
- S-7/15 It is desirable to set up dehumidifiers in the stack room of libraries.

*Doc No Issue*

- S-7/16 Provision of an adequate number of genial reference librarians to help readers in the stack room is an important safeguard against mutilation, misplacement and theft of books in open access library.
- S-7/17 In view of the uniqueness and the historical value of the records, the stack rooms of archival libraries should be air-conditioned.
- S-7/18 It is desirable to standardize the parameters affecting storage and presentation of micro records in libraries.

**5 Asian History Bibliography**

Professor Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research, and Cultural Affairs while addressing the plenary session of the Asian History Congress on 10 Dec 1961, stressed the need for the compilation of the *Asian History Bibliography*. He also suggested that the work be taken up by the proposed Institute of Humanistic Studies.

**61 Reading Habits in Burma : Burmese Girls read more than Boys.**

In Burma, girls are keener readers than boys, according to a survey on reading interests carried out recently among Burmese youngsters. Nearly twice as many girls as boys read a daily newspaper regularly, the survey showed, and girl do more general reading too.

The survey was conducted by the Burma Translation Society in connection with Unesco's programme for the production of reading materials in Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Iran.

**62 Indonesian Library School Given Academic Standing.**

From its establishment in September 1952 as Kursus Pendidikan Pegawai Perpustakaan (library course for government officials), the Indonesian Library School has undergone several changes of name and direction. Until recently it came directly under the Libraries Bureau of the Department of Education, but in September 1961 it was transferred to the Faculty of Education of the University of Indonesia.

This advance result from new understanding on the part of the authorities of the important role of libraries in universities, schools and other institutions of learning, and from the realization that, together with the planning of a national library and the rapid development of university and school libraries, a library school of full academic standing is urgently needed to assist in the development of the country.

The School now offers a three-year course leading to a B A degree, and as soon as possible, perhaps in 1963, an M A course will be introduced. At present there are 117 students receiving training, many of them government officials who are expected to return to their former offices after finishing the course.

The present staff of the school consists of six full-time lecturers, all of whom have received their professional training abroad. In addition, 14 part-time lecturers are responsible for language courses and subjects other than library science. Several members of the faculty belong to a committee which is drawing up cataloguing rules for Indonesian names. Another member is working on a committee to draft an act to ensure uniformity of organization, system and methods for government libraries.

The school hopes to publish in the near future an Indonesian list of subject headings based on *Sears' List of Subject Headings*, prepared by one of the faculty, a project for which the New Zealand Government has given assistance under the Colombo Plan.

### 63 European Literary Prizes.

The Times Library Supplement brought a special issue on "European Exchanges" on 13 October, 1961. This contains an interesting piece of information about literary prizes awarded annually in different countries of Europe. As reported there are 475 prizes in France, 111 in West Germany, 31 in Austria, 26 in Switzerland, and between 38 and 100 in Italy. The Noble Prize in Literature awarded by Swedish Academy is the most influential and respected of all the Literary prizes.

The 1961 Noble Prize in Literature has been awarded to Mr Ivo Andrić of Yugoslavia for his work "The Bridge on the Drina" published in hardcover by Macmillan and in paperback by new American Library.

#### 64 **Vive la Bibliographie**

Bibliographie de la France, official journal of the French book trade, published by le Cercle de la Librairie celebrated its 150th anniversary in useful ways. Of long-range value is the 336-page book which has just been published as an anniversary number, sub-titled "L' Edition Francaise". The illustrated book describes more than 160 French publishing houses, their present output and aims and their history. Earlier this fall, the Bibliographie was honoured with an anniversary exhibit organized by the French Publishers Association. The journal was started at the instance of a decree of Napoleon on 14 Oct 1811, to meet the need for a complete national bibliography.

#### 65 **Reading Habits in Russia**

Today everyone reads in Russia. People queue up for hours to place subscriptions for the collected works of favourite authors when a new edition is announced. Leningrad—the house of the books—is the largest bookshop in the Soviet Union. It never advertises, because they feel that by the time the advertisement appeared in the press, they might be out of stock. If the author happens to be a favourite, they generally sell out in two hours. This has happened time and again—especially with the works of foreign authors. For example, the supply out of Longfellow's 'Hathaway' new edition of 2,50,000 copies got by this firm was sold with lightning speed.

#### 66 **New Library Law in Finland**

The first library law, passed as early as 1928, has long been out of date and no longer meets the demands of Present-day libraries in Finland. Changes in library legislation have been under consideration since the 1940's and the State Committee for Renewal of Library Legislation completed its report in 1949. Since then, however, there have been considerable delays and it was not until the spring of 1960 that the Government proposed the new library law. Before Christmas in the same year, the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Diet presented its report on the government proposals, suggesting a great many improvements. The Diet passed the law on 14 March 1961, all the parties being in unanimous agreement. The President of the Republic ratified the new library law on 3 May 1961 and it will come into force on 1 April 1962.

The text of the new law is clear and pays notable attention to new and developing fields of library work. The public libraries will work under the direction of the State Board of Schools, in which it is hoped to create a special library department. A big and important innovation, which has been planned in Finland since the 1930's, is the creation of regional libraries (*maakuntakirjasto*) to act as local central libraries supplementing and supporting the activities of smaller libraries in their area. The basic annual State aid to the town libraries chosen to act as regional libraries will be three million markkas.

The most notable improvement in the new law, however, is the increase in the amount of State aid. The maximum aid granted under the old law was 150,000 markkas, which was approximately 1 per cent, of the expenses of town libraries. For instance, in 1960 the total library expenses in towns amounted to 600 million markkas, the State aid being about six million markkas. Under the new law, the State aid will be 200 million markkas for towns and boroughs will receive from it one third of their total library expenses. For rural areas the increase will be even greater, as they will receive two thirds of their library expenses. The law gives a detailed breakdown of the 'real and approved' expenses, which cover practically all the costs involved in modern municipal library service.

State aid is also granted for building library premises : from 40 to 60 per cent of the cost is paid to boroughs and rural government areas and from 10 to 40 per cent to towns. To erect new buildings, permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Education. A very high rate of State aid, 90 per cent of the total expenses, is granted to libraries in State and municipal hospitals.

To qualify for the annual State aid, libraries must lend books without charge, have suitable quarters and a book stock corresponding to the needs of the population, be open to the public at the times stipulated by the State Board of Schools, have qualified library staff, and produce annual reports, etc.

Although the law will become valid in 1962, the increased State aid will be paid for the first time in 1963, as the grants are based on the expenses of the previous year.

In connection with the library law, the Diet also passed a law on grants to Finish authors and translators because their books are



borrowed from public libraries. They will receive 5 per cent of the total amount of State aid given to libraries yearly. The grants to individual authors will not be based on the number of their books available in libraries (as in Denmark) nor on the number of times the books have been used (as in Sweden). Instead they will take the form of scholarships to authors, and aid to old and sick writers (as in Norway).

The passing of the first library law in 1928 was a turning point in the development of Finnish libraries. We look forward to the future in the belief that the influence of the 1961 library law will be seen in our library services.

#### **67 Conference of West African Librarians**

The West African Library Association held its eighth annual conference from 16 to 19 June, 1961 at Lagos, Nigeria, on the subject 'Libraries and the Nation'. The following aspects of the question were discussed: the present state and future development of national libraries in West Africa; an introduction to the Nigerian National Archives; the role of the library in national development; manpower needs in West African Libraries, and possible solution; the future of the West African Library Association.

#### **681 New Indexing Service for Science.**

*Current Contents of Space and Physical Sciences*, a comprehensive weekly listing of the 110,000 articles reported in the space and physical sciences each year has been announced by the Institute for Scientific Information, publication beginning this month.

It is planned to report comprehensively the contents of a selected list of more than 425 primary journals. Titles in Russian, Japanese and other languages are translated into English. More than 50% of the articles listed will be reported in advance of original publication; this has been made possible through the receipt of advance proofs from cooperating scientific societies and publishers throughout the world.

#### **682 Future of Library Education.**

A Seminar on 'The Future of Library Education' will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in April 1962, sponsored by the Library Service

Branch of the US Office of Education and the Western Reserve University School of Library Science.

The seminar will consider the changes needed in emphasis and subject content in the programmes of study and research activities of American library schools, as indicated by anticipated changes in the demographic, social and economic character of the American people. The work will be based on a collection of essays to appear under the title 'The Future of Library Service' in the July-October 1961 issue of *Library Trends*, a quarterly journal issued by the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Illinois.

### 683 Library Research Centre.

To help fill the need for more research on public library development, a *Library Research Centre* is being established at the University of Illinois. This Centre, which will be devoted to research in the field of public library service, will concentrate on such representative problems as the establishment of public library service in areas hitherto unserved, and the techniques of extending and improving existing services; regional state-wide, and inter-state cooperation among libraries; and the financial support of public libraries.

Mr Many Le Bundy will supervise this research project. The original proposals suggest an advisory board composed of the head of the participating state library extension agencies, or his designated representative, from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. It is anticipated that financial support for the Centre will be principally derived from funds under state plans of the eight participating states under the Library Services Act. The Illinois State Library has already allocated funds for the Centre.

It is expected that results will provide a solid body of research, published and made available to the profession. A basic research method which is being investigated is the establishment of a panel of libraries on a regional or national basis, which will agree to supply data regularly.

### 684 Library Science Encyclopaedia.

Dr Jesse H Shera, Dean of Western Reserve University's School of Library Science, has been appointed Chairman of the editorial

board of the "Encyclopaedia of Library Science and Documentation" to be published by Interscience Publishers, Inc.

The Encyclopaedia will treat all forms of documentation and librarianship from the oldest book forms to the most modern computer techniques.

**6891 Annual Survey of Public Libraries, 1959.**

The annual survey of Canadian public libraries for 1959 has some interesting summary statements on library development over the ten-year period since 1949. During these years, total stock of all public libraries increased by 87 per cent, while the population increased by 22 per cent. In 1949 public libraries organized in larger units (50,000 population and over) served about 17 per cent of the total population. In 1959 the percentage had increased to 46. Total number of books in all public libraries in 1959 was 13,507,009 with a circulation of 50,329,734. This represents a stock of .78 book per capita and circulation of 2.9 per capita.

**6892 Public Library Service in Western Australia.**

The Annual report of the Library Board of Western Australia for the year 1960-61 states that the Board has built up new buildings in eleven further places. The Gaseoyne Public Library, Carnarvon serves 46,000 square miles-probably the largest single library area in the world. Out of the fifty stations accessible from Carnarvon, about thirty stations regularly get books by the mail truck. The farthest station served is two hundred and thirty miles from Carnarvon as the crow flies. Such work can be considered as a pioneering one in the realm of library extension services.

**711 British Council's Library Activities : Report of the Representative in India.**

In India, it has been Book year. The Council's other two priority fields (the teaching of English and the exchange of specialists) have by no means been neglected, but it is the libraries and book services which have taken the biggest leap forward. In the calendar year 1960 we increased the individual membership of our libraries by eighty per cent (to over 22,5000) and doubled the number of institutions with group or corporate membership (223). To serve them

we doubled the number of our libraries, doubled our book stock, lent out a total of just under 600,000 volumes and made available 2,666 annual subscriptions to 467 different periodicals either in our libraries or in other institutions.

We attached special importance to reaching parts of India outside the range of our main libraries in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. We increased our postal membership by sixty per cent, and opened new branch libraries in Bangalore, Poona, Ranchi and Lucknow.

A major development of the Council's book services in India was the Multiple Copy Textbook Lending Scheme, under which it lends to university and college libraries multiple copies of the principal textbooks in the syllabus which are too expensive for the average Indian student to buy for himself. This started in April, 1960; by the end of the year 14,700 copies of 131 works (mainly scientific, engineering and medical) had been distributed to 71 colleges and further 12,000 were awaiting despatch.

#### **712 USIS Libraries.**

Mr Murrow, Director, U S Information Agency while addressing the American Council on Education, disclosed on October 5, 1961, that :

"There are 176 USIS Libraries, alongwith 85 reading rooms, in 80 countries. The Libraries stock over 2.25 million volumes that reached some 26 million persons in 1960. They show documentary films, display exhibits, stage concerts, organise lectures and seminars and study groups, and place programmes on local radio and television."

#### **713 Inventory of Abstracting Services.**

The Federation Internationale de Documentation in collaboration with the National Service Foundation in Washington is preparing a comprehensive inventory of the abstracting services in the field of Science, Technology and Social Sciences. A questionnaire is to be issued in February 1962 to collect the data. Besides, collecting information on the scope and nature of the abstracting service, the questionnaire will call for details of information on the number of periodicals covered and the availability of other services such as documents reproduction and translation.

The FID is also contemplating to establish an International Information Centre to give supplementary information on the data contained in the questionnaire.

#### **714 International Study of Linguistic Problems.**

The International Federation for Documentation has announced the establishment of an international study committee for linguistic problems. The range of the committee's activities is stated provisionally as follows : to promote the use of two languages in publications ; to promote the creation of national and international translation pools and clearing houses ; to encourage the establishment of monolingual and interlingual explanatory glossaries : to seek close cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electro-technical Committee (IEC) and other international bodies active in this field.

A programme of work has been drawn up under the following headings : (a) definition of the meaning of concepts used in the UDC and acceptance of acknowledged terms for such concepts in the different languages to be used in UDC editions ; (b) a critical survey of identity of meaning of terms not occurring in the present UDC editions ; (c) creation of a central register for scientific and technical terms at the Secretariat of FID ; (d) obtaining information on new terms directly after appearance and dissemination of the corresponding terms to the editor of the UDC ; (e) establishment of a terminology in the field of documentation ; (f) study of developments in mechanical translation of full texts, of abstracts worded in key languages, and of keywords used in 'standardized' classifications ; (g) study of developments in automatic abstracting.

The secretariat of the study committee on linguistic problems is located at the Nederlands Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur Rieuwstratt 151, The Hague, Netherlands.

#### **721 New UN Library Dedicated to Late Dag Hammarskjöld.**

The new United Nations Library was officially dedicated on 16th Nov, 1961 as "The Dag Hammarskjöld Library." The dedication was made by Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, at a ceremony in the General Assembly attended by delegates and by distinguished Librarians from more than 30 countries.

Ford Foundation had made a gift of U S \$6,200,000 for the construction and equipment of the Library.

The purpose of the Library is to aid in accomplishing the aims of the United Nations. It is envisaged to have a total collection of some 400,000 volumes. The concept of the new Library is that it shall be primarily a research Library to be reviewed and "weeded out" continuously. The total would thus not rise appreciably beyond the 400,000 mark.

U Thant paid tributes to Mr Hammarskjöld and declared that the building was dedicated "not as a monument, but as a centre of research and learning inspired by his zest for knowledge and his earnest search for peace. He emphasized that the late Secretary-General had always intended the new Library to become a great centre for the study of international affairs."

## **722 UNESCO Associated Library Projects.**

In 1953 and 1954 Unesco established a system of associated projects by which selected public libraries and library schools were linked up, through Unesco, with each other and with related projects organized by Unesco.

The range of this scheme was later extended to include national and academic libraries, bibliographical centres and national exchange centres. By August 1961, there were 17 such projects. The scheme is now being widened to cover library associations and library journals as well. It is intended primarily to help library projects doing pioneer work in countries where such services are greatly needed, and where the prestige of association with Unesco will assist them in obtaining increased local or national support.

The following services may be rendered by Unesco to associated projects : (a) the provision of available Unesco library publications and reports requested by the projects ; (b) the provision of information and advice within the competence of Unesco (inquiries that cannot be answered will be referred to other national or international agencies) ; (c) the regular provision of information and reports on progress achieved by other associated library projects of a similar nature and by Unesco pilot projects. For this purpose associated projects are requested to send to Unesco copies of their regular reports and news and information on interesting developments. Such



reports, however, will not be produced without the permission of the national authorities concerned.

Assistance may be given to individual projects within the framework of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or of the programme of Participation in the activities of Member States. Such assistance may take the following forms: (a) the provision of an expert to help consolidate the project, expand its services and activities or appraise and improve its effectiveness; (b) the provision of a fellowship to permit a key member of the project's staff to acquire or develop technical skill; (c) the provision of books to strengthen a collection or of special equipment to increase the operative efficiency of the project.

Requests for assistance within the framework of the two above-mentioned programmes should be submitted by the government of the Member State concerned as part of one of its periodic consolidated requests. The selection of associated projects to which such assistance may be extended will be made by Unesco on the basis of the project's importance and of Unesco's ability to help. To the extent possible, special attention will be given to requests for assistance to associated projects, but in view of the many demands on the Organization's limited resources, no guarantee can be given that all requests will be met.

ZE [Review]

INDIA, LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (Ministry of—):

Classified index to the Indian Labour Gazette Vol 1-17, 1943-59. 1961. (Ministry of Labour and Employment Library, Documentation Series, 7) Demy 8 vo, 59 p.

Perhaps a first attempt at a classified cumulative index to a learned social science journal is to be found in this index brought out by the library of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. To quote from its foreword "The Indian Labour Gazette renamed as Indian Labour Journal since 1960, and monthly brought out by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment is a frequently consulted periodical on current Indian labour problems". In fact the Indian Labour gazette is the only authentic journal on Indian labour problems and in view of the increased importance that labour economics is currently gaining, the index is bound to be a useful reference tool. The classified part is fitted with an alphabetical index. The entries in the classified part have been serialised and the reference in alphabetical part is to the serial number, enabling the user thereby to locate the entries in the classified part even without a knowledge of the techniques of the Classification Scheme.

That Colon Classification can profitably be employed for the classification of micro literature has amply been demonstrated.

The effort taken in disciplining the materials in such a systematic manner would have yielded great utility had the index been an annotated one.

C S Krishnamurti

Statement about

"LIBRARY HERALD"

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- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Place of publication  | DELHI  |
| 2 | Periodicity of its publication  | QUARTERLY  |
| 3 | Printer's name  | C S Krishnamurti   |
|   | Nationality   | Indian   |
|   | Address   | Delhi Library Association.<br>C/o Hardinge Public Library.<br>Queen's Garden, Delhi-6. |
| 4 | Publisher's name  | C S Krishnamurti   |
|   | Nationality   | Indian   |
|   | Address   | Delhi Library Association,<br>C/o Hardinge Public Library,<br>Queen's Garden, Delhi-6. |
| 5 | Editor's name   | N K Goil   |
|   | Nationality   | Indian   |
|   | Address   | Institute of Economic Growth,<br>University Enclave, Delhi-6.                          |
| 6 | Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital | Delhi Library Association  |

I, C S Krishnamurti hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/- C S Krishnamurti

# Conference on "Acquisition of Documents and other Materials"

Delhi Library Association proposes to hold a Conference on "Acquisition of Documents and other Materials" sometime in July 1962. Articles on the subjects enumerated below may please be sent before 20th May, 1962.

- 1 Acquisition of source materials.
- 2 Acquisition of Government Publications :
  - (a) Foreign
  - (b) Central
  - (c) States.
- 3 Acquisition of U N and other specialised agencies' publications :
  - (a) U N proper.
  - (b) Specialised organisations.
  - (c) Voluntary organisations.
- 4 Acquisitions of unpublished and restricted documents.
- 5 Acquisitions of publications pertaining to humanities.
- 6 Acquisition of publications pertaining to Social Sciences.
- 7 Acquisition of publications pertaining to General Sciences.
- 8 Acquisition of publications pertaining to Medical Sciences.
- 9 Acquisition of publications pertaining to Agricultural Sciences.
- 10 Acquisition of foreign periodicals.
- 11 Acquisition of audio-visual materials.
- 12 Acquisition of reprints and translations.

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## PUBLICATIONS

### ENGLISH SERIES

- 1 *Indian Library Literature—A bibliography* ;  
Comp by Shri P N KAULA 1956 Rs 3.50
- 2 *Library movement in India* ; Ed by Shri P N KAULA 1958  
Rs. 10.00 (India); \$ 4.50 (America); £ 1.00 (Great Britain)

### PERIODICAL

LIBRARY HERALD  
(Quarterly Organ)

V I—; 1958—.

ACTING EDITOR

N K Goil

*Annual Subscription*

Rs 10.00 (India) \$ 4.50 (America) £ 1.00 (Great Britain)

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October 1961 & January 62, V 4, N 3 & 4



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Edited by Shri N K Goil, and printed at Sri Lakshmi Printing Press, Subzi Mandi,  
Delhi-6 and published for Delhi Library Association By C S Krishnamurti C/o  
Hardinge Public Library, Queen's Garden, Delhi-6.

